The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXIX. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1896. NO. 46

COURT NEWS

THE SPECIAL TERM DISPOSING OF THE CIVIL CASES.

The Court Dispeses of a Lot on the Trial List and Orders Several to be Dropped. —The Cases Tried.

Court convened on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, being a special week of court, with Hon. John G. Love, on the bench and at 10 o'clock Hon. C. A. Faulkner, Associate Judge appeared. After hearing a number of motions and petitions presented by different members of the bar, the first case was Carrie E. Orvis and E. L. Orvis, exrs. of etc. of John H. Orvis, deceased, vs. John I. Thompson, executors of etc. of Moses Thompson, deceased; verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $1476.20.

Annie V. Lyon, executors of etc. of A. V. Lyon, deceased, vs. George L. Potter and Julia Gregg, administrators of c. t. a. of etc. of Margaret Gregg deceased, and Andrew Gregg, Annie E. Gregg, Julia Gregg, Susan P. Gregg Andrew Gregg, Jr., Edith Myers, Irvin Gregg, heirs at law of Margaret Gregg, deceased; verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $1692.50.

Afternoon session: S. Ohnmaeht vs. Caroline Warner, L. E. Essington and C. K. Essington, for one organ replevied in September 1894; verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $30.

The followiug cases were either settled or continued: James R. Alexander, Margaret T. Alexander, James W. Alexander, H. C. Yamington and Robert Yamington, vs. Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Co., and the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.; settled.

John F. Potter and R. J. Potter, vs. Samuel Page; continued.

Wm. Thomas vs. Thomas P. Ashcroft and Martha Ashcroft; continued.

G. W. McDowald vs. G. W. Hoover and John P. Elkin; continued.

At the call of the list of jurors twenty-five answered.

TUESDAY MORNING.

John L. Russler vs. Isaac Underwood. This litigation grows out of executions issued by the plaintiff, who is a merchant at Milroy, Mifflin county, on two several judgments in the court of common pleas of Centre county, against Perry Hassinger and J. Charles Hassinger sometime in September 1895, by virtue of which execution the sheriff levied upon a shingle mill, engine and boiler then operated by the Hassingers in Potter township, near Potters Mills, whereupon the defendant served written notice on the sheriff that the Hassingers were not the owners of said property and that he was the owner thereof, he having sold to them the shingle mill on a lease, and that he had become the owner of the engine and boiler by a lease from Norman Calhoun; verdict on Tuesday afternoon in favor of the plaintiff for the engine and boiler and in favor of the defendant for the shingle mill.

Hon. John M. Bailey, president judge of the Huntingdon-Mifflin Judicial District, took his seat on the bench and has been holding court since.

Michael Canavan vs Orin L. Schoonover, trespass; continued on account of illness of counsel.

George Switzer vs. Andrew Brockerhoff administrator of etc. of Rose A. McCortney, owner or reputed owner and contractor; suit brought to recover for carpenter work done and performed on house built by Mrs. McCartney during her lifetime; verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $28.63.

Thomas Barnes vs. L. O. Brinton; settled.

John L. McNitt, who survived Jas. W. McNitt, late trading as John .L and James W. McNitt, now for the use of J. H. Taylor vs. James A. Lingle; continued and not to be put on trial list again without the permission of the Court.

James E. Scott vs. Dr. W. A. McGeehan, plea trespass; continued and not to be put on the trial list again without the permission of the Court.

F. E. Naginey vs. M. C. Brockerhoff A. Brockerhoff and Henry Brockerhoff, trustees, and M. C. Brockerhoff, A. Brockerhoff, Henry Brockerhoff, Joseph Brockerhoff and Mary Brockerhoff; nonsuit.

L. C. Brinton vs. Thomas Barnes and Wm. P. Duncan; settled.

Thomas Collins vs. John L. Kurtz; defendant confessed judgment in open Court in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of $1200.00.

Geo. M. Reeser vs. Michael Kelley and Harry Kelley; the plaintiff was the lessee for a farm in Snow Shoe township from the Valentine and Thomas heirs, upon which farm the defendants had a prior coal lease; the plaintiff alleges that the defendants would tear down his fences and thus permit stock to trespass.

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GIVE THEIR REASONS.

For a New Insane Hospital for This Part o the State.

The Committee of the Medical Society of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to urge upon the legislature the urgent necessity of an hospital for the acute, the convalescent, the chronic and the epileptic insane of the counties of Cambria, Centre, Clearfield, Clinton, Bedford, Blair, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Lycoming, Potter, Somerset and Tioga, have sent out memorials giving reasons why such an institution should be built and also giving vital statistics with reference to the insane.

One of the reasons given is that the yearly admissions to each hospital will average two hundred, and the discharges much less, making in each hospital at the lowest estimate, an addition of fifty. The ratio of mortality will be about one-fifth of the whole number under treatment during the year.

There are then three factors to be taken into consideration: The steady population of chronic cases, the yearly increase from those admitted who do not recover, and the number of acute cases which may be admitted.

Further on the committee gives the cost, keeping and curing of insane persons, and also present figures showing the advantages of treating the afflicted ones in a state hospital over that of maintaining them at home.

In closing, the memorial says: "The advantage and economy in every point of view of treatment in the ear ly stages of the disease, the necessity of special provision of that treatment, the overcrowded condition of all the hospitals for the insane in this state, and the consequent inability of the citizens of the counties of Potter, Tioga, Lycoming, Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, Jefferson, Blair, Indiana, Cambria, Bedford, Somerset and Huntingdon, to secure admission for those of their fellow citizens who may become insane in the coarse of the year to come, and in subsequent years, the committee feel that they cannot too strongly urge upon your honorable body the necessity for the appointment of commissioners to select a site and build an hospital for the insane of these counties, which will be an ornament to the commonwealth and will confer untold benefit on this section of our beloved commonwealth."

The committee consists of John Curwen, of the insane hospital at Warren; Dr. S. S. Towler, of Marienville; Dr. H. G. McCormick, of Williamsport; Dr. T. M. Davis, of Pittsburg, and Dr. James Fulton, of New London.—Lock Haven *Democrat.*

Game Commission Appointed.

Under the act of 1895, Gov. Hastings appointed the following State Board of Game Commission: Wm. M. Kennedy, Allegheny, three years, president; Charles Heebner, Philadelphia, one year; J. H. Worden, Harrisburg, two years; E. B. Westfall, Williamsport, two years; C. K. Sober, Lewisburg, three years; I. A; Stearns, Wilkesbarre, one year. The chief game protector will have an office in Harrisburg. The commissioners receive no compensation.

Hotel Changes.

H. E. Bowman, of Millersburg, Dauphin county, has purchased the fixtures of the Kline house from W. W. Rishell, and taken charge of the same. The writer has been acquainted with Mr. Bowman for several years, and can vouch for him being a gentleman and well fitted for the position he assumes amongst us. Mr. Rishell made many friends while in our midst, and we are sorry to lose him. As to where he will locate in the future he is undetermined.—Lewistown *Free Press.*

As to the Care of Bicycles.

Now that the winter is coming on and many riders are thinking of putting their machines in winter quarters a hint as to the care of bicycles as given by a tire firm may not be out of place. The machine should be thoroughly cleaned and then inverted so as to rest on the handle bar and saddle. Time sooner or later deflates the tires and the weight of the machine causes the tires to double up on the sides, which is anything but beneficial to them.

NURSERY TREES FOR SALE.

Mr. Moore, Nurseryman, has a shipment of choice fruit trees, comprising apple, peach, pear and plum trees, and for sale cheap. Apply at Tusseyville, to G. R. MEESE. 3t

—The knack of looking well is due principally to the clothing one wears; to dress well does not necessarily mean that one must own a silver mine or have a "corner" on gold. Inquire at the Philadelphia Branch—what they don't know about fitting you out nobbily and at a low figure no one else knows.

CENTRE COUNTY—1802.

United Brethren in Christ—Linn's Data of Roads.

Rev. Christian Newcomer, afterwards Bishop Newcomer, was the earliest traveling minister of the U. B. church that visited this county. From his journal, under date of Sept. 16, 1802, we extract the following: "I preached at Mr. Heiskel's from Luke xviii, 29; the word spoken was accompanied with power; some cried aloud. At night I came to my old friend, P. Crys (?), and was rejoiced to find him and some of his family in the narrow way that leads to eternal life. 17th. I rested here and visited several families in this neighborhood. I am now in Centre county. 18th. This forenoon preached at Mr. Gerhart's; at night I had a meeting at Mr. Duchman's, where I was received by several of my old acquaintances with great joy. Sunday, 19th. This morning we held a love feast. I rode yet ten miles to Mr. Pflegel's, where I tarried for the night. This day I came through Bellefonte to Milesburg, where I preached in a school-house, both in German and English. Lodged at Mr. Steffy's. Sep. 21st. This forenoon I preached at Mr. Brickly's, and in the afternoon rode to Mr. Kreamer's in Penn's valley. Had a Mr. Knause for guide. 22d. This forenoon I tried to preach here, and in the afternoon rode to L. Shidt's, who had come to Mr. Kreamer's to pilot me."

Under date of May 30, 1803, he records he "rode from Youngmanstown about twenty miles to Mr. Kreamer's, in Centre county, where we lodged. 21st. To-day I preached in Aaronsburg; the work of grace appeared to be strange doctrine in this place. May the work of God grant the people knowledge. Rode yet about twenty miles to Mr. Miller's, where we stayed all night. June 1. Preached at Mr. Herzog's; here we had a blessed time, the word made considerable impression. Some were enabled to rejoice. June 2. We held another meeting at this place, and several were happily converted to God; rode in the afternoon about twelve miles and preached to a small congregation at Mr. Hieskel's.

1803. At January sessions of court the road from Philip Antes' mill thro the gap in Muncy mountain to intersect the road leading from Penn's valley to Bellefonte was confirmed and ordered to be laid out.

Also the road from Mill Hall to Jacksonville and Bellefonte.

Also the road from Abr. Elders in Hælfmoon to Philipsburg.

At April sessions James Ardery, of Potter, David Barber, of Potter, John McKee, of Bellefonte, and Mary Allison, of Potter, were recommended to the governor for license to keep tavern. At August sessions David Boal, of Ferguson, and Adam Bolander were recommended for license.

1805. At August session John Mitchell, of Aaronsburg, and Michael Shaffer, of Millheim, were recommended for license.

At Nov. sessions Archibald Allison, Robert McClelland, Conrad Young, Thomas Boyer, Wm. Cottle, and Jas. Alexander, laid out the road from Riddle's mill, on Penn's Creek, to the Bellefonte road, near Sinking Creek meeting house.

1806. At April sessions the road from Brush valley, at then Daniel Dubbs', to the road in Sugar valley was laid out.

In April, 1807, the road leading from James Watson's mill in Potter to a school-house on the Brush valley road was laid out.

Big Freight Wreck.

This morning a coal train on the Bald Eagle valley railroad was wrecked within a half mile of Unionville. The train parted while running and then ran together, fifteen or twenty loaded coal cars being piled up by the collision. A young man named Theodore Baney, of Bellefonte, who was stealing a ride, was killed, and a man named Stevens had his leg mashed. The railroad is blocked to travel.

Their Troubles Begun.

Already there are about fifteen applicants for Commissioners' clerk from good Republican material all over the county. From this vicinity we have C. Jeff. Shaffer, of this place, and J. N. Spiker, west of town. The appointment will likely come to this side of the county.

One Way to be Happy.

Is to attend to the comfort of your family. Should one catch a slight cold or cough, call on R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Constipation, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

WAR WITH SPAIN

STRAINED RELATIONS WITH THAT COUNTRY.

Spain Likely to Insult the United States as Course to Free Cuba.—Activity in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—There are lots of people in Washington who take no stock in the alleged information received by the administration, that Spain has decided, if it fails to lick the Cuban insurgents within the next few weeks, to try to lick Uncle Sam. Among them is a naval officer who has had opportunities to know the Spaniards thoroughly. Discussing the matter, he said to a personal friend: "Somebody is tricking the administration by giving it false information, and my impression is that it is being done to prevent Cleveland and Olney following Fitz Lee's advice and doing something that might help the Cubans. The present race of Spaniards are as arrant cowards as can be found anywhere on earth, and if the United States should demand it, they would rather go down upon their knees in supplication than to attempt to fight us. Spain is a poor country and was growing poorer all the time, even before the drain which has resulted from its attempts to put down the Cuban revolution was started. It has a few good fighting ships, but it needs them all and its rulers do not see where any more are to come from; therefore they have not the remotest idea either of seeking or of accepting war if it were thrust upon them by a country which they know has a Navy that would either sink or capture every Spanish war ship within sixty days of the opening of hostilities. I hav'nt the slightest hesitation in saying that if President Cleveland were to recognize the independence of Cuba tomorrow, the Spaniards would not dare to resent it, outside of their home newspapers." While most people agree with this officer in believing that the administration is acting upon false information, its action in making preparations to fight, if it becomes necessary, is generally commended; and the commendation would be still heartier if, when everything is ready to fight, use should be made of the preparations by forcing a cessation of the war in Cuba, which is making a desert out of the most fertile island in the world and is losing to citizens of the United States more than $100,000,000 a year in profitable commerce.

Gen. Wm. Birney, the veteran Republican who came out for Bryan and free silver during the recent campaign, tells a story about a Maryland methodist who replied at a public meeting to an argument put forth against the use of silver by a Methodist bishop, because it had been forever "desecrated" by the use of thirty pieces of it to bribe Judas Iscariot. According to Gen. Birney the Methodist gentleman spoke as follows: "Brethren, the Bishop is wrong. He has not examined the Bible. Christ used silver coin. Not only used it, but sanctioned its use by others. In the 17th chapter of Matthew, when the tax gatherer demanded his tax, Christ directed Peter to go to the sea, cast in a hook and take the fish that first comes up; that he would find a silver coin in the fish's mouth; 'that take and give unto them for Me and thee.' Now, brethren, he could just as easily have had Peter pull out a gold fish with a gold coin in his mouth as a silver fish with a silver coin in its mouth, but he wanted to give the example to his followers for all time to use silver."

It is perfectly well understood in Washington that there are three members of President Cleveland's Cabinet —Carlisle, Herbert and Wilson—whom Mr. Cleveland would like to see provided for before he retires from office. They are all poor and they are disposed from education and experience to be better satisfied in public than in private life. Mr. Cleveland hopes that Republican squabbles in Kentucky will result in sending Mr. Carlisle back to the Senate from which he stepped to entering the cabinet, and, although Mr. Carlisle has said that he would prefer returning to private life and the practice of law at his home, there is'nt the slightest doubt that he would willingly accept the Senatorship or failing that, and probably in preference to that, a seat on the bench of the U. S. Supreme Court. It is pretty generally believed that Secretary Herbert will shortly resign and be appointed to a coming vacancy in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and that Mr. Wilson will be given some sort of a judicial appointment later. When these things were first talked about, prominent silver men declared that the silver majority in the Senate would refuse to confirm the nomination of any member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet to any position, but that was during the excitement of the campaign. It is quite certain that neither Senator Morgan or Senator Pugh of his state, would object to Secretary Herbert, in fact, they would probably be glad to see him provided for. Mr. Wilson is personally popular in the Senate, as well as everywhere else, and even Mr. Carlisle has staunch personal friends among the silver Senators who would be more likely to help him than to fight him. But Republican Senators would be glad to hang up every nomination made by Mr. Cleveland this winter, as it would mean just that many more appointments for McKinley to make.

Rules for Hunters.

Appended are a few rules for hunters, especially amateurs, which it might be well for them to paste in their hats before starting out to slaughter game.

Never load a muzzle-loading gun with the stock resting on any object.

It is liable to slip off and cause you the loss of a hand or your life.

If the cap goes off but the gun does not, do not remove the weapon from the shoulder for a few seconds. You may endanger the life of your friends if you disregard this. A spark is liable to remain in the tube.

If you kill game lower the hammer of your gun before picking it up. In the excitement of the moment a serious accident might occur.

Lower the hammers when in the act of climbing a fence.

Never carry a gun with your finger on the trigger. Rest the finger on the trigger guard.

Do not shoot at a rabbit among corn shocks until you are sure of the position of your companion.

None but an amateur will drag a gun under a fence by the barrel. Many of those who do so die young.

Never point your gun at any person under any circumstances. It is the "unloaded" gun which kills.

The man who frightens up a rabbit is entitled to the first two shots at the game. You may lose a good firm friend by disregarding this rule.

A true sportsman never kills a rabbit in its "squat" in a field where there is open ground, but gives it a chance for its life. Market hunters only murder their game.

Pay attention to the above and you may save your own life as well as those of others.

The Companion Calendar.

It is said that the expense of making the Companion Art Calendar for 1897 was so great that had it been published in the usual quantity it could not be sold for less than one dollar. Four beautiful female figures are reproduced on four folding pages. Each figure is lithographed in twelve colors, being a true reproduction of the original water-color painting, which was selected because of its excellence of design and charm of colors and tone. The size of each of the four folding pages is 10½ by 6 inches.

It is by far the best piece of color work the Companion has ever offered. Both as a calendar and as a gem of the lithographer's art it is so attractive that it becomes a valuable addition to the mantel or centre table of any room. It is given free fo all new subscribers sending $1,75 to the Companion for the year 1897, who receive also the paper free from the time the subscription is received till January 1, 1897.

Celebrating in 1897 its seventy first birthday, the Companion offers its readers many exceptionally brilliant features. Fully two hundred of the most famous men and women of both continents have contributed to the next year's volume of the paper. For free illustrated prospectus. Address, The Youth's Companion, 205 Columbus avenue, Boston, Mass.

A Bad Lot of Mikes.

Blythe township, Schuylkill county, appears to have a dandy lot of school directors. Of the six members three of them are Mikes—Mike Conroy, Mike Whalen and Mike Brennan, the latter being secretary of the board. It seems that every time an order was drawn the members arranged to get a "divvy" out of it. The testimony shows that the money drawn for paying the teachers for attending the County Institute was pocketed by the Board. In fact they pocketed about everything that went through their hands. Bernard Dougherty put in a bill for $310 for repairing school buildings, and each of the six directors got a swipe of $25 out of it. At another time the board decided to purchase "supplies," and drew an order for $200. Each director got $25 out of this, there being but $50 worth of "supplies" purchased. An order was drawn for $99.10 for a stove, and the most of this was swiped. The board had a regular picnic and the only thing that kept them from becoming millionaires was that they were arrested.

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EDITORIAL JOTS.

Wm. K. Vanderbilt gave his check for $100,000 for M'Kinley's election.

Altho defeated the Democracy are gratified to find themselves stronger in numbers than ever.

To pass a new tariff is what now agitates Republican leaders, and they differ greatly about it.

Too much toleration has been given to kickers in this county, that's what always leads to crippling a party.

Prospects tend to a split in the Republican party before the new administration scores its first year.

The goldbugs are profuse in their thanks to the gold Democrats for their aid to elect McKinley—and that's all they get.

Wheat dropped to 88½ in New York, on Monday, which McKinley should have prevented—we must have it pushed up to a dollar.

One keg of beer will go one round for the prohibition party of Centre county. Cold water is plenty, but alas its advocates are few.

"The advance agent of prosperity" having started the factories, forgot all about the working men, he didn't put up their wages yet. Vive la humbug.

Democrats who went out prospecting for "gold" didn't strike it rich and are likely to come home again; pasture, however was too poor to have a fatted calf.

The Repubs are getting into a muss on the tariff question. Some insist on having the Dingley bill, others want a low tariff and still others clamor for a high protective tariff. They are in the predicament of,

> Old mother Goose, who lived in a shoe;
> Had so many children, she didn't know what to do.

If "the advance agent of prosperity" does all promised, makes the country more prosperous than ever, puts up the value of farms and price of products, wages higher, then we all will cry, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." But wait and see.

We are sorry to learn of the illness of Ira C. Mitchell, esq., caused by continued speaking during the campaign —he was the Bryan of central Pennsylvania. May he get well and receive deserved recognition from the party for his valuable services.

OAK HALL.

What Our Correspondent from Up the Valley Has to Say.

The Farmers are doing some plowing this nice weather.

Hale Ross, merchant of Linden Hall, shipped a car load of hay from this station this week.

Sunday was a day of visitors at this place; Henry Stoner and wife, of Filmore, at Wm. Sellers; Samuel Knoff and wife, of Boalsburg, at Joseph Stone's, Wm. Knoff and wife, of Mill Hall, at his parents home; Wm. Benner and wife of Lemont, at Ira Korman's; Harvey Searson, of Boalsburg, and his sister Bessie, of Linden Hall, at W. H. Close's; Emanuel Shuey and wife of Houserville, at John Williams' Wm. Doughtry and wife, of Lemont, at Edward Sellers'; Siny Stamm, at Charles Stamm's.

A stranger arrived at the home of Wesley Tressler's on Monday morning; it is a young son who came to stay.

Charles Stamm is going into the butchering business at State College; he bought the Snyder outfit and will open up the last of this week; we hope he may be successful in his business and get a good trade.

NO CONTEST.

We understand contesting sheriff Cronister's election has been dropped by the Republicans. The REPORTER'S hint last week that a contest might result disastrously to those Republicans having a slender majority, had some force.

HOW TO PREVENT CROUP.

Some Reading that Will Prove Interesting to Young Mothers.—How to Guard Against the Disease.

Croup is a terror to young mothers and to post them concerning the cause, first symptoms and treatment is the object of this item. The origin of croup is a common cold. Children who are subject to it take cold very easily and croup is almost sure to follow. The first symptom is hoarseness; this is soon followed by a peculiar rough cough, which is easily recognized and will never be forgotten by one who has heard it. The time to act is when the child first becomes hoarse. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given all tendency to croup will soon disappear. Even after the croupy cough has developed it will prevent the attack. There is no danger in giving this remedy for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

THE NEWS.

There is to be a new rubber mill started in Bristol, R. I., for the manufacture of gossamer garments. The building will cost $25,000 and the money to be expended in the enterprise is all Rhode Island capital. ——Governor Morton has appointed Rev. Louis Halsey, D. D., of Oswego, and William Guyraines, of New York, as commissioners to represent the State of New York at the Fifth National Irrigation Congress to be held in Arizona in December. ——A special from Ogalla, Neb., says: "Union Pacific passenger, eastbound, No. 3, from Denver, struck a broken rail. One tourist, two chair cars and one Pullman turned over in the ditch. Fifteen passengers were injured, but none seriously. ——The American Baptist Congress met in adjourned session in Nashville, Tenn., and resumed the consideration of papers on important topics. The programme of the exercises included papers on "The problems of the Country Church." ——At an adjourned meeting of the board of overseers of Harvard College it was voted to concur with the president and fellows in their vote electing Kuno Francke, Ph. D., professor of German literature, to serve from September 1, 1896. ——The Eastern Green Bottle Manufacturers' Association met in Philadelphia and agreed to reduce production 25 per cent. and increase prices 5 per cent. This agreement will affect all green-bottle manufacturers members of the association east of Pittsburg.

The General Herkimer monument was dedicated at Little Falls, by the Grand Lodge of Masons of New York State. Hon. John W. Vrooman, of Brooklyn; Gen. Dan Butterfield and others delivered addresses. Three thousand people were present. —— Fannie Schofield, a country girl, thirteen years old, has been lodged in the county jail at Oswego, N. Y., on the charge of murder in the first degree in administering arsenic to two small children of Albert Field, of Colosse, whose hired girl she was. An autopsy revealed arsenic in large quantities. ——When Secretary Carlisle addressed a political meeting in Covington, Ky., last month, eggs were thrown at him, and after the meeting was over, insults were shown to the Secretary as he went from the Odd Fellows' Hall to the residence of Mr. Helm. Among these insults was one by James Fagin, who threw a lighted cigar into the Secretary's face. Fagin has since been arraigned for trial several times since his arrest for this act, but the case was continued at each hearing until Thursday, when Fagin was fined $20 and costs. ——One burglar was shot to death and another was wounded and captured at two o'clock in the morning in Genesee county, N. Y., while they were resisting arrest, after entering W. H. Hundremark's general store. The burglar alarm in the store awakened the proprietor in his dwelling, and he summoned a body of citizens, who surrounded the store and called on the burglars to surrender. The robbers showed fight, and were fired on, but returned the fire. Many shots were exchanged.

Commander W. B. Newman, of the navy, has been placed on the retired list. He entered the navy as a volunteer officer in the war, and has a most creditable record. —— Frank E. Norton, a travelling salesman, is locked up at the Central Police Station, Cleveland, on the charge of passing forced checks. A number of bogus checks were found upon his person when searched by the police. Norton says he comes from one of the best families of Massachusetts, and attributes his downfall to drink. ——The steamer Aznafarache, while taking a party out duck-shooting, from Seville, was sunk in collision with another steamer. Twenty-one of her passengers were drowned.

During a quarrel over the feeding of horses at Camden, N. J., William Clark, a driver for James Tracy, was shot and killed by his employer. Tracy was arrested. He claims it was done in self-defense. ——Russell Smith, the scenic artist, died at his home in Glenside, near Philadelphia. Mr. Smith was born in Glasgow in 1812 and came to this country in early boyhood with his father, settling in Indiana county. —— The sanitarium of Dr. J. B. Deber, of Boston, consisting of a large two-story house and L, was nearly gutted by fire at an early hour Sunday morning. There were a number of patients in the building at the time, but all got out in safety. Dr. Deber places his loss at $12,000, fully covered by insurance. ——The live stock men of Omaha and the West generally, have inaugurated a campaign to secure for "Farmer" Samuel Allerton the position of Secretary of Agriculture in McKinley's Cabinet. Harvey Ingerson received a commission from Secretary Baker, of the National Live Stock Exchange, asking him to confer with the members of the executive committee of the local exchange on the subject. ——Two men and a boy who were stealing a ride on an Erie car at Wellsville, N. Y., loaded with iron piping were instantly killed by the jarring of the car by a switch engine and the shifting of the pipes. One of the men was identified as Dick Allen, of Boston, Mass., and the boy as Harry Baker, of Athens, Pa. The third body remains unidentified. A coroner's inquest was held and the Erie Company held blameless.

INSURGENTS FAST DYING.

Thousands Beheaded and Fugitives Perishing of Cold and Hunger.

About 10,000 Mohammedans chiefly women, children, and old men, have died of hunger, or been frozen to death in the hills and mountains as the result of the rebellion in Kansu, Japan. Those that have submitted number 18,000, women and children for the most part. Thirty or forty thousand remained under arms among the hills in the southeastern district in the middle Summer.

The business of beheading the insurgents was conducted with wholesale vigor as soon as their strength had been broken in any district. An average of 1600 were decapitated daily for two weeks in Si Ning in June and 3000 heads remained to come off. Crowds of people watched the executions.

The late Sir Richard Burton's translation of the "Arabian Nights" was sold out in ten days and brought $80,000, upon which he and his wife lived royally for five years. At his death but $2 remained of the sum, and Lady Burton deposited it in the poor box of her church.

THE TROUBLE OVER.

Venezuelan Dispute Will Now be Arbitrated.

KING OSCAR AN ARBITRATOR

Points in the Treaty—Work Not to Be Wasted—A Victory for Venezuela—Notes that Passed Between Lord Salisbury and Secretary Olney.

A special from Washington, D. C., says:—The King of Sweden and Norway, Oscar II, has been chosen by treaty between the United States and Great Britain as the fifth or final arbitrator of the Venezuela boundary question. The other arbitrators, four in number, are to be designated—two by the Lord Chief Justice of England and two by the Chief Justice of the United States.

This is the final and the most important feature of the treaty for the complete adjustment of the long-pending Venezuela controversy. The treaty was concluded in Washington Tuesday at the British embassy, Sir Julien Pauncefote representing her Britannic Majesty and Secretary Olney the United States. Since the return of Sir Julien from London three weeks ago negotiations toward a final settlement have been proceeding. Most of the meetings were of such an important character that they were held either at Mr. Olney's residence or at the British embassy, the two houses being but two blocks separated.

It happened that the concluding meeting was at the embassy Tuesday night, and special interest was given to it from the fact that Lord Salisbury, the British premier, was to make a speech at Guildhall, London, later in the evening. It is an annual event, at which the premier usually takes occasion to review the status of the most important international questions. For this reason it was desired, if possible, to acquaint Lord Salisbury of the final and satisfactory adjustment of the Venezuela question in order that he might make such announcement as he thought fit concerning it.

When Mr. Olney and Sir Julien reached their final conclusions a cablegram was at once dispatched to Lord Salisbury notifying him of the result. It reached him within one hour of the time when he went on the platform at Guildhall, and it was the basis for his announcement to England and to the entire world that the Venezuela controversy was settled.

It was a general announcement, without detail, and without any reference to the personnel of the court of arbitration. Thus, Washington and London participated in this eventful scene by which the two leading English-speaking nations reach an amicable means of adjusting the most troublesome international question of recent years.

The main point, as already stated, is that King Oscar II, whose full title is "King of Sweden and Norway, the Goths and Vandals," is the fifth or decisive arbitrator. It was deemed best to make this choice rather than to leave it to the selection of the other four arbitrators. The latter are assured of being men of eminent judicial attainment, as their choice is left entirely to the judiciary of the respective countries.

The other essential feature of the treaty is that fifty years' actual possession is to constitute title. With this limitation as to the settled district, the entire sweep of Venezuela boundary is placed in the hands of the court of arbitration.

The treaty covers only Venezuela, and the question of general arbitration between the United States and Great Britain is left to future negotiations.

As a king seldom leaves his country except on State visits to other sovereigns, it is not expected that King Oscar II will go outside of Sweden for the meeting of the arbitrators, and the court is likely to sit at Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, where King Oscar's palace and the halls of the Swedish Reksdag are located.

The Correspondence.

The two notes passing between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury which narrowed down to an agreement the only important issue remaining to be decided, namely, that of the disposition of British vested rights through settlement, bear date of July last and are as follows:

Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote.

Foreign Office, July 3, 1896.—Sir: I have to acknowledge your excellency's dispatch No. 200, of 15th June, inclosing a note from Mr. Olney, in which he explains the reasons that induce the government of the United States to withhold their assent from the proposals with respect to the Venezuelan frontier contained in my dispatch No. 130, of the 22d May.

The arguments by which Mr. Olney supports this view will receive the careful consideration of her Majesty's government. I am not writing to you for the purpose of discussing them. My object in addressing your excellency is to point out that in a matter of some importance Mr. Olney, owing, doubtless, to the inadequacy of my own explanation, has misapprehended the purport of the proposal which I had the honor to make to him. He states that "It appears to be a fundamental condition that the boundary line, decided to be the true one by the arbitrators, shall not operate upon territory bona fide occupied by a British subject—shall be deflected in every such case so as to make such territory part of British Guiana."

This was not the intention of my proposals and the language of my dispatch of 22d May does not, I think, fairly bear this construction. I proposed that "the tribunal should not have power to include such districts as the territory of Venezuela," but I did not propose that they should necessarily be assumed without further proof to be part of British Guiana. I only stipulated that the ownership of them was not to be decided by the tribunal, which in our judgment, was inadequate for this purpose, though it was adequate for the assignment of the unsettled districts. The settled districts, shown to be in dispute by the inquiries of the commission were to be disposed of by subsequent negotiation. The claim of Venezuela is so far-reaching that it brings into question interests and rights which cannot properly be disposed of by an unrestricted arbitration. It extends as far as the Essequibo. It covers two-thirds of the colony of British Guiana. It impeaches titles which have been unquestioned for many generations. These districts must be treated separately, and until further inquiry has thrown more light upon the matter, it is only by reserving the settled districts generally that this can be done.

The view of her Majesty's government is that, where the matter in issue is of great importance and involves rights which belong to a considerable population and are deeply cherished by them special precautions against any miscarriage of justice are required, of which I have indicated the general character in this correspondence, but which are not required where a title to unoccupied territory is alone in issue. It is for this reason that her Majesty's government proposed to accept these districts from the jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal, though it could deal adequately with the disputed claims to territory that is not occupied. But they did not intend by that stipulation to ask the government of the United States to prejudge any questions which has been raised, or might be raised, with respect to the ownership of settled districts. This part of the subject, confessedly the most difficult part, would have been reserved for separate examination.

I should wish you to offer this explanation to Mr. Olney when you have an opportunity, and, if he desires it, give him a copy of this dispatch. I will reserve for another occasion the observations which, after consideration, I may have to make in reply to the general argument of his note.

SALISBURY.

Mr. Olney to Sir Julian Pauncefote.

Department of State, Washington, July 13, 1896.—Excellency: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of a copy of Lord Salisbury's dispatch to you of the 3d inst. Its object is to explain that his lordship, in his previous dispatch of May 22, did not intend that the boundary line fixed by the proposed arbitral tribunal should include in British Guiana any territory bona fide occupied by a British subject January 1, 1887. But, as such territory must fall upon one side or the other of any complete boundary line, and was certainly not in any event to be assigned to Venezuela, all the present explanation would seem to show is that Lord Salisbury's proposals of May 22 contemplated not a complete boundary line, but a part or parts of such line, namely, such part or parts as might divide uninhabited or unsettled territory. Such a conclusion requires a somewhat heroic construction of a paper which in terms proposes "the following basis of settlement of the Venezuelan boundary dispute," by which the two governments are to endeavor to agree "to a boundary line" upon the basis of a certain report and by which, in absence of such an agreement, an arbitral tribunal is to "fix the boundary line upon the basis of such report." Nothing in this language intimates that anything less than a complete boundary line is to be the outcome of the plan suggested.

The discussion is, however, hardly worth pursuing. If Lord Salisbury did not make his meaning clear in the dispatch of May 22, he certainly is entitled to make it clear now. There is another part of the dispatch which seems to me of more importance and upon which I wish to base an inquiry. "The claim of Venezuela," it is said, "is so far-reaching that it brings into question interests and rights which cannot properly be disposed of by an unrestricted arbitration. It extends as far as the Essequibo; it covers two-thirds of the colony of British Guiana; it impeaches titles which have been unquestioned for many generations." That Venezuela claims territory extending to the Essequibo, or covering two-thirds of the colony of British Guiana, cannot be regarded as being of itself an insuperable obstacle to unrestricted arbitration. But the objection that the Venezuelan claim "impeaches titles which have been unquestioned for many generations" is undoubtedly of the most weighty character. The inquiry I desire to put, therefore, is this: Can it be assumed that her Majesty's government would submit to unrestricted arbitration the whole of the territory in dispute provided it be a rule of the arbitration, embodied in the arbitral agreement, that territory which has been in the exclusive, notorious and actual use and occupation of either party for even two generations, or say for sixty years, shall be held by the arbitrators to be the territory of such party? In other words, will her Majesty's government assent to unrestricted arbitration of all the territory in controversy with the period for the acquisition of title by prescription fixed by agreement of the parties in advance at sixty years?

I inclose copy of the dispatch for Lord Salisbury's use. I should be glad to have its substance transmitted by cable, that it may be published with the other correspondence on the 18th instant.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) RICHARD OLNEY.

INCREASE IN CORN YIELD.

Returns Place the Average at 27.3 Bushels.

The returns to the Department of Agriculture for the month of November as to the rate of yield make the average corn crop 27.3 bushels, which is above the yield indicated by the condition figures in October. Last year the preliminary estimate of yield was 26.2 bushels.

The rates of yield in the large and principal corn States are as follows: New York, 31.7; Pennsylvania, 37.1; Ohio, 39 9; Michigan, 37.0; Indiana, 32.4; Illinois, 40.4; Wisconsin, 33.6; Minnesota, 30.6; Iowa, 37.7; Missouri, 26.3; Kansas, 27.1; Nebraska, 37.2.

The average yield of buckwheat is 18 7 bushels per acre, against 20.2 bushels last year, and 16.1 for the year 1894. The average yield per acre of potatoes is 86.8 bushels, which, though not phenomenal, is nevertheless above the average for the past ten years. The average yield of hay as indicated by the preliminary returns is 1.36 tons, against 1.05 last year. The average yield of tobacco is 679 pounds per acre, against 743 pounds last year and 733 pounds in the year 1894.

CUBA'S FATE.

Consul-General Lee Summoned By Cleveland.

THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE.

Our Business Interests Suffering Because of the Prolonged Conflict, and This is Likely to Induce Decisive Treatment Soon.

The rumor was again revived at Washington that the war in Cuba would be brought to a conclusion within sixty days. A statement to that effect is based upon alleged correspondence between Minister De Lome, of the Spanish Legation, and Secretary Olney.

The Spanish Minister refuses to discuss the Cuban situation for publication, but other representatives of the legation deny that any correspondence has passed between the two Governments, indicating the purpose of Spain to bring the hostilities in Cuba to a close within the period named, or any other set time.

It is intimated by Spanish representatives that the campaign in Cuba will be prosecuted from this on with unusual vigor, especially in the Pinar del Rio district. The expectation is that they will become masters again of a large portion of the island within a short time, but no particular period has been fixed in which they promise themselves or any other nation to end the war.

The impression prevails in Washington that President Cleveland, in his annual message to Congress will devote considerable space to the Cuban question and explain the exact position of the Administration with regard to it. This may be done to prevent action by Congress that would be favorable to the Cuban insurgents, or it may be that an expression from Congress will be sought as to the wisdom of interfering in the affairs of the island.

Consul-General Lee, who is at his home in Virginia, has evaded all public discussion of the Cuban situation and has declined to confirm or deny the report that his visit to Washington at the present time was requested by the President for the purpose of making a direct verbal report concerning the conditions in Cuba.

In diplomatic circles, however, the impression is strong that General Lee has been asked for such a report that it may be used by Mr. Cleveland in treating the Cuban question in his annual message.

The policy of the Administration has all along been that of non-interference in the Cuban troubles, and many of its friends maintain that this policy will be unchanged while Mr. Cleveland remains President. Recent reports, however, from Cuba, of American interests being interfered with, may lead to some decided utterance on the part of the President, as he is generally believed to be more sentitive where commercial interests are involved than where there is a question of sentiment.

It is considered possible that if the millions of American capital invested in Cuba are in danger Mr. Cleveland may recommend in his message some conservative move that would suggest to Spain the necessity of ending hostilities in that island.

WEYLER'S FORCES REPULSED.

A Report That the Captain-General Has Suffered Defeat.

Captain-General Weyler has at last met the Cuban army on the field, and has suffered a repulse, according to the advices per steamer Olivette, from Havana. Weyler, it is said, was attacked while encamped in the Gobernadora Hill, in Pinar del Rio Province, by the Cubans, under Perico Delgado and Perico Diaz. The Cubans surprised the Spanish outposts, and for a time great confusion prevailed in Weyler's camp. Weyler is said to have fallen back about eight miles. During the retreat the Cubans killed thirty-four Spaniards and wounded sixty others.

A numerous band of insurgents encamped near Gaira Melena, and the vanguards fired upon the town.

General Bernal has left on the coastwise steamer Triton, for Pinar del Rio, to take command of General Echague's brigade, that commander having been wounded. Another engagement with the insurgents is expected there.

The insurgents have attacked the town of Camarioca, in the Province of Matanzas. After firing upon the place for five hours the fire being returned by the garrison, the enemy retreated, leaving four men killed on the field.

A despatch from Matanzas says that ten persons, who were imprisoned on political charges, have been released.

The insurgents have destroyed, with the use of dynamite, the bridges at Calderon, Province of Matanzas, at about the time a passenger train was due to cross it.

FARMERS' CONGRESS.

The Sixteenth Annual Session Convenes at Indianapolis.

The sixteenth annual session of the Farmers' National Congress was held in the Indiana Hall of the House of Representatives at Indianapolis. There were about seventy persons present. The membership consists of representative men and leaders in the cause of agriculture. The congress was called to order by the president, B. F. Clayton, of Indianola, Ia. Mayor Taggart delivered an address of welcome. Response was made by Secretary J. M. Stahle, of Chicago.

J. G. Kingsbury, of Indiana, spoke a welcome on behalf of the press; J. G. Offutt on behalf of the farmers of Indiana. L. S. Coffin, of Iowa, spoke briefly, after which Governor Matthews welcomed the congress on behalf of the State.

On unveiling a bust of himself at the London Guild Hall lately the Duke of Cambridge, after looking at it, said sadly: "It will remain after I have gone."

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

A damage suit of E. M. Clarke against the city of Scranton for $10,000, grows out of an injunction granted by court last week. In the order accompanying the injunction Court directed the City Engineer and the contractors engaged in paving West Lackawanna Avenue, not to decrease its width, but to open it to its full width of thirty feet. In opening the street to this width, Mr. Clarke claims that his property has been encroached upon and damage to the amount asked in his suit.

Frank H. White, a former Pittsburger, after an absence of over twenty years met his wife face to face in the office of Special Pension Examiner Patterson. For the last three years Mrs. White has given her husband up for dead. The meeting was caused by an investigation of pension papers filed almost coincidentally by Mr. and Mrs. White the former applying on the grounds of shattered health, the latter asking for a widow's pension. The pension authorities brought the man to Pittsburg from Owensboro, Ky., and husband and wife met.

While Robert Reppert was driving a blind horse along the towpath of the Schuylkill Canal, near Shoemakersville, with two big cans of milk in his cart, the horse stepped into the water and cart, driver and milk followed. Mr. Reppert swam to shore, but it was with much difficulty the animal was rescued.

On the night of October 31 Abram Phillips, an aged and highly respected farmer residing near Carlisle, was called from his house and cruelly beaten and otherwise maltreated by several Hallowe'en masqueraders. The matter was placed in the hands of a detective, and H. J. Bently arrested Wesley Watson and Harvey Hartman, two young men living near the Philipps farm on the charge of committing the offense. Watson and Hartman gave bail and will be tried at the February term of court.

William H. Allen, of 340 East Fourteenth street, a colored waiter employed at the Edgemont Hotel, Chester, was cut with a razor while attempting to act as a peacemaker in a fight. The wound extended from the back of the neck to the middle of the cheek, severing several arteries, and just missing the jugular vein. Allen was taken to the Chester Hospital, where it required nineteen stitches to close the wound. The man who wielded the razor has not been arrested.

Joseph Rhoads, of Reading, made a bet with William Eisenbise that if McKinley was elected he would walk to Chicago. He started on his tramp Monday morning, and was accompanied by a band of music to the outskirts of the town. The agreement is that he must walk the entire distance and leave Monday without any money. He was provided with a passport signed by Mayor Weidel in order that he may be identified in case he should be arrested for vagrancy. He will return by train. Had Bryan been elected Mr. Eisenbise was to have turned over his cigar store to Mr. Rhoads.

During a drinking bout between Italians at Robertsdale, a mining town, Peter Venezlona was murdered. His alleged slayers, Lewis, Lawrence and Daniel Cheraz and Chillan and Alexander Vanance, were lodged in jail at Huntingdon. The alleged murderers used iron pins and stones on their victim, whose head was literally beaten into a jelly. Jealousy over a girl is said to have prompted the crime.

John Ottolitus, aged about three years, was drowned in the Schuylkill River at Cumbola. The Ottolitus family keep boarders, and the mother was preparing supper for them when the little boy wandered away. At supper time he did not come home, and the family becoming alarmed, a searching party was organized. The search was kept up all night, and the body of the child was found in the Schuylkill River, about 100 yards below the bridge leading to the railroad station.

Diphtheria has developed at Brandstville, a village in Monroe Township. About ten days ago a son of John Grauff showed symptoms of illness. The case was not given medical attention and his death followed in a few days. A few days later another child took sick and died, and still another and another until Grauff followed his fourth child to the grave. Medical advice having been called, it appeared that the disease was a maligant type of diphtheria, known as black diphtheria. Since the burial of the fourth child the father, two children and an aged mother have been very ill with the disease, but it is thought they will recover.

John Kowosh met a terrible death at the blast furnace in Scranton. He was unloading cars at the car dump when he lost his balance and fell through the tresling, a distance of 30 feet, striking his head against the jagged pieces of ore. The top of his head was frightfully crushed, and death must have been instantaneous.

TEXAS IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

On the Bottom of Wallabout Bay, Brooklyn, New York.

The United States battle-ship Texas is now at the bottom of the Wallabout Channel in Brooklyn, with the water pouring in her hold faster than it can be pumped out, and there is every prospect that it will be several days before she can be raised.

She is as deep down in the water as the mud at the Cob Dock will permit. She is resting easily and is not a wreck, although it will take a great outlay to repair the damage done by the water in her hold and engine-rooms. It is only one of the numerous accidents that has happened to the Texas since she was launched a few years ago.

The latest accident to the Texas happened shortly after 6 o'clock Monday morning. It was supposed that her sea cock blew out or the 13-inch pipe attached to it broke. At any rate, three divers were put to work soon after the Texas went down to ascertain just what the nature of the accident was.

The water rushed in through the valve in torrents, and had the accident happened while the big ship was at sea it is not unlikely that all hands would have been drowned, for she was resting on the bottom at the Cob Dock ten minutes after the first water poured into her side.

As soon as the nature of the accident was learned the work of repairing it was begun.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The latest name for the Sultan is the Boya Ripper.

Apple beer is now the rage in the country districts of Maine.

Seymour, Ct., had its first fire in two years one night last week.

Keene, N. H., aldermen have named a new highway McKinley street.

The Connecticut bicyclists will wage a vigorous campaign this winter in behalf of a bicycle baggage law.

A new hypnotic has probably been found in the Jamaic dogwood. The fluid extract has been found efficacious in dentistry.

Woman are employed by a New York goldsmith as gold beaters. They surpass men in carefulness and delicacy of workmanship.

A Bartlett's Island, Me., man has a horse that makes nothing of swimming half a mile to Mt. Desert whenever his owner wishes to go over.

Over 45,000 copies of Ian Maclaren's new work, "Kate Carnegie and Those Ministers," were ordered in England and America immediately on publication.

There are 7,500 inmates of the Massachusetts State prisons, and over 100,000 arrests a year are made, which cost the State the sum of $3,000,000 annually.

A citizens' league has been formed in Toronto to put down the bicycle scorcher. The league is composed of the most prominent citizens, and is out for blood.

It is announced that the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, which will be opened at Nashville on May 1, 1897, will cost about $1,000,000. All the money necessary has been subscribed.

The fossil remains of a hog have been recently recovered in the "bad lands" by the expedition led by Prof. J. E. Todd, State geologist of South Dakota, and are said to prove that the animal must have been as large as a medium-sized elephant.

Grafted orange trees in greenhouses sometimes bear an abundance of fruit. A florist on Madison avenue, not far from Forty-second street, New York City, has a beautiful little tree, hardly two feet high, but carrying from twenty to thirty small oranges.

At the present time there are owned and controlled by the railroads and private car companies of America nearly 1,500,000 freight cars, or, in other words, enough cars to make continuous trains reaching from Boston to San Francisco, with an engine for every forty-five cars.

San Francisco has lately furnished the finest and costliest piece of mining machinery ever sent to Mexico. It is an eight stamp plant for the Progreso mine, eighty miles north of the City of Mexico. It is furnished with eighteen amalgamating pans and about the same number of grinding and other pans. The machinery cost $200,000.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The First National Bank of Decorah, Ia., has been closed by Comptroller Eckles.

A new central labor body, to be known as the Chicago Federation of Labor, was organized in that city.

The labor troubles at Leadville, Col., are still unsettled and the militia is under arms to prevent bloodshed.

The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, at Rochester, endorsed a scheme for a graduated income tax.

The Iowa Savings Bank at Sioux City closed its doors. The assets are $445,000 and liabilities about the same.

The plant of the Brush Electric Company, of Cleveland, O., is being removed to Lynn Mass., "solely for commercial reasons."

Thirty-five hundred miners struck on Saturday in Jackson county, O., against the reduction in price of mining from 61 to 45 cents. The prospects are that an early compromise will be effected.

The Controller of the Currency has appointed receivers for the following national banks: First, Garrett, Kans.; First, Eddy, N. M.; Second, Rockford, Ill., and Yates County National Bank, Penn Yan, N. Y.

Justice Lawrence, in New York city, appointed E. J. Ross ancillary receiver of the assets in that State of the Ross & Baker Co., a new Jersey corporation, which has a silk mill at Port Oram. The liabilities of the company are said to be $140,000.

The Gormully & Jeffery Bicycle Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, applied to Judge Grosscup for an injunction against the Metal Polishers' National Union, restraining that organization from ordering a strike in that factory. Judge Grosscup referred the attorneys for the bicycle company to Master in Chancery Bishop.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

The Mayor of Roanoke, Va., Robert McClelland, was knocked down and fatally injured by a trolley car in that city.

The American schooner Charmer, from New York for Savannah, with a cargo of fertilizer, has reached St. George, Bermuda, badly damaged by the recent storm.

While a Republican parade was crossing a bridge into Dennison, Ohio, the bridge collapsed, carrying twenty-five horsemen with it. All were injured, but none fatally. One horse was killed outright.

Mrs. John Snyder and three children were in a burgy on a ferryboat at Steubenville Ohio, when the horse became unmanageable and backed into the river with the occupants. Mrs. Snyder was rescued, but the three children and horse were drowned.

A special train conveying John P. Irish, of Cal., and others ran into a freight train near Lincoln, Neb., and J. M. Tiplinger, a Lincoln commercial traveller, who stood on the platform of the car, was killed. The freight train engine was taken to haul Irish's train and it was delayed only a slight time.

The schooner Emma J. Gott, at Salem, Massachusetts, from New York, was completely wrecked by the explosion of her cargo of dynamite and gasoline. There were 400 cases of the former and 150 tanks of the latter in the cargo. Two of the crew were injured. The Empire magazine, containing 100 quarts of nitro-glycerine, near Geneva, Indiana, exploded Saturday morning. Scores of houses in the vicinity were wrecked, and one man is said to have been killed.

When Li Hung Chang met Joseph Chamberlain, who affects a monocle, the Chinaman noticed the single eyeglass, took it for granted that the Colonial Secretary had lost the use of one eye, and offered him his sincere condolences.

THE LIGHT AT HOME.

The light at home, how bright it beams
When evening shades around us fall;
And from the lattice far it gleams,
To love, and rest, and comfort all;
When wearied with the toils of day,
And strife for glory, gold or fame,
How sweet to seek the quiet way,
Where loving lips will lisp our name
Around the light at home!

The light at home—how still and sweet
It peeps from yonder cottage door,
The weary laborer to greet,
When the rough toils of day are o'er!
Sad is the soul that does not know
The blessings that its beams impart,
The cheerful hopes and joys that flow,
And lighted up the heaviest heart
Around the light at home.

—The Housewife.

HEDWIG'S PUPIL.

Anthony Alexander was a woman hater. He was also a student of philosophy; very comfortably off. A bachelor, of course, and at 40 the despair of determined mothers and dutiful daughters, who, when he came in their way (he did it as little as possible) scarcely had heart for an attack.

Alexander made up his mind to learn German, because he desired to read in the original the works of Kant, Hegel & Co. In a weekly paper he came on the following advertisement:

"The German tongue taught on a new and speedy system. Apply Herr Schwalb, 3 May street, Pimlico."

"Air Squalb?" said the short, grimy maid of the tall, grimy lodging house. "Fifth floor; first door to the left. Mind your feet when you gets near the top; the carpet's gave."

Alexander climbed to the door indicated, and knocked. A sweet treble voice with a strong foreign accent said:

"Come in."

"What a fool man is!" thought Alexander. "The less he can afford a female appurtenance, the more sure he is to have one."

He entered. The little room was neatness itself. A girl in a brown dress and black apron stood up to receive him. She had a pretty figure, rosy cheeks, large blue eyes, and an immense quantity of fair hair rolled into a tight ball.

Alexander bowed stiffly, and said that, having seen the advertisement of a Herr Schwalb——

"Yes," said the girl quickly; "he is my fader, at all. You want to learn German, sir?"

Alexander replied in the affirmative, and added that he hadn't much time to spare; he would be glad to see Herr Schwalb at once. He stood like a tower, one bristling with battlements. The girl gave him an anxious glance.

"My fader cannot titch now," said she. "Since de notice appear he has a complaint. De treat of my fader ill, sir. He must not spick."

Alexander said he was sorry, and with a second stiff bow moved toward the door.

"But I, Hedwig Schwalb, I know de seestem of my fader," said the girl, with a bright blush. "I can titch. I have titched. It is a great seestem for de adults, at all."

She looked imploringly up into the face of the 6 foot 2 black-bearded quadragenarian. He shook his head.

"I'm much obliged," he said. "Herr Schwalb may be better soon. I'll wait."

Hedwig nearly let him go. Pride and filial love made a sad to do with her. As Alexander got to the door he heard a choking voice.

"He will not be better soon if I earn no money to get him what he want. Will you try, sir? I am not young. I am 23, at all."

"At all!" This was one of the first phrases Hedwig had acquired on her arival in England. She regarded it as an idiom of all work, and brought it in whenever she wanted to be particularly emphatic.

"Look here," she went on. "I shall give you two lessons, and if you are not contented you pay notting—notting—and I beg your pardon of you; oderwise, I shall persevere till de treat of my fader is good. Will you try?"

"I don't doubt your ability," said Alexander, "but——"

The expression of his face enlightened Hedwig.

"Is my womanliness an objection?" she cried.

"Er—ah—really——" stammered Alexander, feeling, it must be confessed, a bit of an ass.

But Hedwig swept on.

"Belief me, you will find no difference. I titch like my fader. I tink not of my womanliness. I titch like he."

From an adjoining bedroom a door was pushed open, and a gaunt, leathery face, with frenzied hair and glaring spectacles, looked through. The girl nodded cheeringly to this apparition, which instantly vanished. The blue eyes sought Alexander's face again. Something glittered in them which was not allowed to fall.

"Oh, well, I don't mind!" said Alexander hurriedly (to himself): "What a lie!") "Will 10 o'clock to-morrow suit you? And," he added, with more humanity than gallantry, "I trust Herr Schwalb will soon be able to take your place."

"I trust," said Hedwig. The rosy face beamed.

Alexander's face, when he got down into the street, did nothing of the kind.

"Beastly nuisance!" he said aloud.

Three weeks passed. Herr Schwalb seemed nearly well again, but the doctor still forbade him to teach. Hedwig had given Alexander three lessons a week. He was growing strangely resigned to the situation. As long as the books were open Hedwig was stern, curt, dry; one seemed to see the spectacles of Herr Schwalb on her nose. When the books were shut she became a charming girl again; and, the transformation having taken place, Alexander did not, after the first, make a point of leaving directly. On the Saturday morning which brought the tenth lesson, time being up, Hedwig looked gayly at her pupil, and said:

"Don't you tink you proceed?"

"I'm astonished at myself," said Alexander.

Herr Schwalb nodded blandly from his chair in the corner.

"Ah, I told you my womanliness was notting," said Hedwig with a triumphant air.

Alexander looked at the sweet, modest figure in the shabby brown dress, at the round face, flushed with the July heat and with her pedagogic exertions on his behalf.

Her womanliness nothing? Well, poor little girl!

He asked if she had ever been to Hampton Court. No? Would she like to go? Hedwig's eyes spoke. Would Herr Schwalb trust Alexander to take her down on the noonday coach and bring her back by 6 in the evening? Allerdings—which meant she might go.

But how long would the fraulein take to get dressed?

Hedwig laughed, ran across the passage, and in five minutes reappeared, having pinned a lace collar on the brown dress, loosened the tight ball of shining hair, and mounted a fresh little hat, like her face, one nest of roses.

Oh, fairy day! happy, happy hours! The very sight of the great gates and great trees set Hedwig's heart dancing and then the flaming flower beds and cool alleys and emerald grass and diamond fountains made her cry. "Ach! heavensly! heavensly!" again and again. And Alexander conducted her through the rooms and courts of the famous old palace, and Hedwig chattered of Cardinal Wolsey as if he had been her uncle, and of Henry VIII. as if she had been his grandmother; and the next thing was to order tea in a queer little shop parlor looking on the Park, and while they were at tea a beautiful tame deer with sad eyes came to the window and asked to be fed.

"Take care," said Alexander, as Hedwig leaned forward to touch the creature's head. He caught her by the hand and pulled her back.

"Hirsch—we call the animal so," said Hedwig, standing meekly by his side. "How do you call him at all?"

"Deer, fraulein," said Alexander. He had forgotten to let go of her hand, and he spoke very gently, and any ignorant intruder, hearing what he said, seeing how close the simple, pretty little Rhine maiden and the woman hater stood together in the alcove of the parlor window, might have fancied—— But it was time to go home.

Of course Alexander saw Hedwig safe to the door of 3 May street.

"I can enough tank you never," she said earnestly. "Gute nacht."

Turning away, he ran against an acquaintance—Jones.

Jones surveyed him with a twinkling eye.

"Changed your views?"

"Don't understand."

"I thought, according to you, the best woman that ever breathed was only to be tolerated. You seem a trifle overflowing with toleration just now. Neat little article! Made in Germany? Hello! no offence, old chap! Alexander! no offence, I say."

But Alexander, resisting the temptation to knock Jones, who was a small man, into the gutter stalked away.

And, after dinner, in his luxurious study, he sat solitary, and thought—and thought.

He thought of the girl to whom he had given his heart in early days, and who had deceived him.

He thought of the undisturbed, regular, independent life to which he was accustomed.

He thought of his forty years.

And the end of these meditations was that he went to his writing table and penned a letter to Hedwig.

He said that he was unexpectedly obliged to go abroad. He thanked Fraulein Schwalb for the pains she had taken with him, and begged to enclose the sum due to her for the remaining lessons of the course. He much regretted being unable to receive them. He sent his best compliments to Herr Schwalb and remained hers very sincerely, Anthony Alexander.

He went to Switzerland, intending to do a mountain or two. But in ridiculous defiance of the most elementary rules of physical geography mountains proved flat, so did other things when he tried them. A blooming face under a hat with roses, an old brown dress, a happy girl's voice, followed him everywhere.

At last, leaning dismally over a hotel balcony one fine evening in Chamounix, he heard a German lady below say to a friend, "Gute nacht!"

He couldn't stand it any longer. "Gute nacht." The words called him back to 3 May street, and he packed his traps that night, and to 3 May street he rushed as fast as train, boat, cab would take him.

The same maid, apparently with the same dirt on her face, answered the bell.

"Air Squalp? 'E's dead!"

"Dead?"

"Yes; 'e died. 'E got worse, and then 'e died."

"And—and—the young lady?"

"Left."

"Where's she gone?"

"Don't know."

A sovereign shone in her hand.

"I'm verry sorry, sir," she said, staring, excited, "but the frowloin never said a word to nobody. She just paid, and left."

"When?"

"Three weeks last Tooesday."

"Do you think she was going to Germany?"

"I'm sure, sir, I haven't an idea. She paid the week, and left. She seemed all of a daze."

Alexander knew what he had done. He had run away from his one chance of happiness—and—now—where was Hedwig?

By night London looked to him like a couchant beast, stuck over with cruel eyes—a beast that swallowed lives down, and kept the secret; by day the sunny streets mocked him with passing faces, with trim figures that in the distance looked like hers, with glimpses of yellow hair.

Or was she back in the Fatherland? Safe with friends; with a betrothed lover, perhaps?

If it were but so, and he could but know of it, he thought he should have the manhood to thank heaven.

He had been returned to town four days. As he came in late from a weary stretch of walking, his valet met him.

"A person to see you, sir."

"What sort of a person?"

Alexander's nerves were in a queer state. He turned very pale.

"A woman, sir."

"A lady?"

"I think, sir, she's a nun."

Alexander walked into his study. Amazed, he saw rise before him a figure in black, with flapping sleeves and flowing skirts.

A calm, good face looked from under the white band and sable veil.

"It is you," said the nun quietly, "who have been advertising to discover the address of Hedwig Schmalb?"

His heart sank.

"Yes—yes."

"She is with us."

"Hedwig! A nun!"

She shook her head with a grave air.

"Nuns are not made so quickly. Our Order has a chapel and infirmary near Soho. We work there. Two days ago I found the poor woman lying on the chapel steps. I am Sister Frances. She was ill—insensible; we took her in. Her name is on her clothes; we could not find out anything about her. She has fever—it is on the brain—she doesn't speak sense. But we see she is a good girl, and has been well cared for—innocent, refined. If you are a relative, and wish to see her, you can come with me."

"Not a relative," gasped Alexander, "an old friend."

The nun bent her head.

"I am sorry to have to say it, but there is no time to lose if you want to see her alive!"

Beds—narrow beds, white beds, sick beds in rows. Walls—gray walls, silent walls, glimmering walls—with pictures. Lights—dim lights, kind lights, holy lights—like flowers. And on a pillow Hedwig's face, with the roundness and the roses and the splendid hair gone from it, and Hedwig's voice babbling in German wildly.

"She won't know you," said Sister Frances.

But she did know him. He took her hand and bent over her, and she began talking English at once. A light came into the sunken face.

"It is you. I am so pleased to see you, at all. I was knowing you would come. What a fine day! What a blue sky! Happy, happy!" Her gaze wandered. "And look only—the beautiful tame deer! Can I give him bread? No, no. His eyes are too sad! Take him away. I am tired! Gute nacht."

Perhaps Sister Frances had had a love story in her youth.

She turned her back when she saw how Alexander's tears rained down, and how he held the poor delirious little girl in a passionate, yearning clasp.

Was it the warm tears, the warm clasp, that brought Hedwig back to life's shores from which she had been fast drifting? Who can say?

As soon as she was better, Alexander asked her very timidly if some day she would marry him.

In a whisper came Hedwig's reply:

"I will—at all."

—Answers.

Profitable Fishing.

Salmon fishing with flies is no longer a matter of mere sport, for it has been taken extensively for money. It was formerly thought that it took several years of practice with at least a $200 outfit of tackle before the sport could be made successful. While there is no denying that the elderpole and a bent pin will not catch the wily and rebellious fish, many skillful fishermen have found that the extravagant'y elaborate tools are wholly unnecessary and cheaper fly-rods and tackle are just as effective. When one realizes that the fish frequently weigh twenty pounds and sell quickly at $1 a pound, as all salmon do early in the season, there is no wonder that the business is becoming a popular one.

The Vagaries of Luck.

Some time ago an Austrian peasant who was cleaning an old picture for his aunt found 50,000 florins in paper money in it. He claimed the usual 10 per cent. as reward and got it. There were two aunts, and as each claimed the picture as her own, an expensive lawsuit resulted. Finally the sisters decided to go halves, but when the bank notes were examined they were found to be null and void, the government's term for redeeming them having expired. The peasant refused to return the 5,000 florins which he received in current money, wherefore his aunts have now sued him.

Large Steam Hammer.

The largest steam hammer in France is that at the works of Marrel Freres, at Rives-de-Gier. It is of a hundred tons weight and works on an anvil which weighs 600 tons. The face of this anvil is a solid block of cast steel weighing 125 tons.

THE APPLE CROP.

SOME SUGGESTIONS ABOUT UTILIZING THE ENTIRE HARVEST.

Methods of Western New York Growers to Use the Various Grades---Evaporation, Canning and Cold Storage.

Apple growers in Wayne County, N. Y., writes C. N. Perkins in the American Agriculturist, have hit upon methods whereby their entire apple crop is utilized. Wayne County is one of the largest apple growing sections of the country, but apple growers did not begin to utilize the entire crop until low prices and insect ravages, causing a large per cent of inferior fruit, caused them to do so. All fruit is carefully graded and used for cider, evaporator, canning or cold storage purpose. Ordinary cider ferments rapidly, so it is filtered through a sand lacking in iron that is obtained in Massachusetts, and comes out as a sparkling champagne that will keep for a year without fermentation. This cider champagne is largely exported and commands a high price.

The next grade of apples are evaporated, and of these enormous quantities are used, which bring to Wayne County apple growers over $1,000,000 annually. In evaporators, there are many makes on the market. A good machine, capable of evaporating fifty bushels per day, can be bought for $75 to $125, and a one hundred and fifty bushel daily evaporator for $300. Cost of evaporating will average one and one-half cents per pound, and five to six pounds of evaporated fruit can be had from a bushel of fall fruit, and six and one-half to seven and one-half pounds from winter fruit. The big surplus this fall makes prices unusually low.

A finer grade of apples than those used for evaporating, but not perfect fruit, is used for canning. For evaporation, apples are cored, peeled and sliced by machine, but for canning they are cored, peeled and cut in halves or quarters. They are mashed, boiled in a syrup and packed in gallon cans. To fill a dozen cans, one and one-half bushels fruit is required, which can be bought for twenty-five cents. This fall many apples are being canned in hopes of a short crop next year and good prices for canned fruit fifteen or eighteen months hence. In the process of evaporation and canning, skins and cores are bleached and used for jelly purposes, being seasoned and sold as jelly of almost every variety of fruit on the market. Among the poor of Europe, apple jelly displaces the use of butter.

For packing in cold storage, only the very best, perfect and sound apples are selected. Immense quantities of such fruit is now going into cold storage in the belief that the market will be better from March to June. The apple crop has got to be marketed in the most attractive appearance, or the orange will seriously compete with it as a winter fruit. Co-operative cold storage houses should be constructed and operated on the same business lines as are co-operative creameries and cheese factories, and if fruit growers would thus combine in the marketing of their fruit, English buyers could as easily be attracted to American apple-cold storage houses, as are English buyers to Utica or Little Falls cheese markets. Such houses should be of 10,000 to 20,000 barrel capacity. A building forty by one hundred feet will store 4,000 barrels apples and cost from $1,000 to $1,500, depending on the section where built.

For cold storage of fruits, ice is not used, the building being constructed to use air by opening the building to cool outside air nights, and closed during the day. Cold storage is used only to bridge over the keeping of fruits for a time and to thereby exclude frost. The price per barrel on apples will be increased from fifty cents to $1.50 each season, and the advanced price more than pays for the buildings each year. The marketing season could be extended from October to June. In European markets a big red apple brings more money than an orange.

Artificial Cotton.

Artificial cotton, says a Paris journal, resembles the natural product in this, that both are formed of cellulose nearly pure; and as nature has prepared cotton by means of the elements of the air and soil forming the cellulose in fine fibers by means of secret forces, and offering it in the state of wool to be transformed into what is required of it, so the chemist in his laboratory takes the natural cellulose of the tree and separates it from the substances with which it is combined, transforming it into threads by means of suitable appliances. For this purpose fur wood is employed, this being submitted to a series of mechanical and chemical operations, and the threads are drawn out, afterward being rolled on bobbins; the material when manufactured resembles ordinary cotton, though having a slight defect which can be easily corrected—that is, it is a little less solid than natural cotton. On the other hand, however, the new substance is worked and woven easily. It can be dyed as readily a snatural cotton and when passed through a weak solution of tannin and certain other reagents it will take every shade of artificial colors, and can be dressed and printed on just as are the tissues of natural cotton.

The Czar's Private Yacht.

The Russian Czar's private yacht is said to seat comfortably, in the dining room, a party of eighty persons. It has also a library and music and billiard rooms fitted up most gorgeously, and a kitchen whose arrangements are most elaborate and complete.

A UNIQUE DISTINCTION.

New York's 15,000 Hall Bedrooms and Their Occupants.

That which distinguishes this city from all others is the hall room. London has nothing like it, nor has Paris. They do not exist in Boston, nor yet in Philadelphia. The typical New York house has five; there would be six, but the space for one has been appropriated by the bathroom. There are 300 on each cross-town block. In a solid section extending from Washington Square to Fifty-ninth street, and within the limited confines of Fifth and Sixth avenues, there are, roughly estimated, fifteen thousand hall bedrooms. Taking this as a unit of measurement, the alert mind can readily figure the hundreds of these coffin-like enclosures that rise tier on tier on Manhattan Island.

The moral and social significance of the hall room is even more impressive. The manifest destiny of a New York house is that sooner or later it shall become a boarding-house. The history of block after block enforces this view. In that case to the poor, the lonely, the forlorn, the hall room will fall. Of this the architect, the plumber, the gas-fitter, seem to have had prescience. The water pipe ignores it; the slenderest rill of gas alone enters it; the steam pipes hurry by it; the tin furnace pipes go out of their way to avoid it. No register opens genially upon it. It has never known a flue of its own, or cheerful grate, or sullen stove. Even the range flue will stretch its warmth-giving length in any other part of the house in preference. In summer it is hot and stifling. In winter it is cold and cheerless. In all seasons it is either unventilated or swept by perilous draughts. It is the Pariah of the community of rooms, the Cinderella of the domestic roof.—Scribner.

Indians as Stock Raisers.

Judge D. M. Browning, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has been visiting a number of the coast Indian agencies and came to Salt Lake from the Fort Hill Reservation.

"My observations on this tour and the experience of the Bureau generally show that the Indian service is improving," the commissioner said. "The Government is endeavoring, as fast as possible, and as far as treaty stipulations will permit, to make the Indian self-supporting. Of course, the task is a difficult one, and many failures must result before the desired conditions are brought about, but we are satisfied with the progress being made. It is not expected that many Indians will become professional or business men, but it is believed that they can be taught to be fairly good farmers and stock raisers. Gradually the lands of the tribes are being apportioned in severalty and the tribal relationships broken up. Where the lands are fit for agriculture the Indians are given implements, wagons and seeds. They are aided in the construction of houses, and then allotments are fenced. In the dry districts, where stock raising only is possible, a few head of cattle are given each Indian and the sale of their stock is prohibited until they have a certain number. This plan has worked quite satisfactorily on the Sioux lands. When a contract for beef has been awarded and purchases under it are to be made, the Indians are invited to sell surplus cattle to the Government at the contract price. Not long ago at the Pine Ridge agency 600 head of cattle were bought from Indians on these terms, and the red cattlemen were naturally much pleased with their success as stock raisers. I believe the Indian problem will take time, but the day is coming when the distribution of rations will cease and the Indian, having become self-maintaining, will no longer be a ward of the nation.—Salt Lake (Utah) Tribune.

Rooster and Rat in a Deadly Duel.

Mr. Eugene Polley, who lives at 1039 North Carey street, has a little white bantam rooster that is a fighter. The bantam has a mate, a little white hen, not much larger than a pigeon.

When she went to her nest one day last week to lay her daily egg a big rat flew from her nest and the rooster went to her rescue. The little fellow valorously attacked the rat, and after a hard battle, which lasted for half an hour, the rat was killed.

The rat tried to escape, but Mr. Charles Bosson, Mr. Polley's brother-in-law, who witnessed the combat, would not let it out of the coop, and it had to fight until its death. The rooster was the aggressor, using his spurs to great advantage and bringing his bill actively into play. The rat was almost pecked to pieces, while the rooster lost a part of his comb.—Baltimore (Md.) Sun.

"Jenkings."

A game called "jenkings" has proved very interesting. The players are seated around a table upon which they can rest their hands, an equal number being opposite the other. One of the players on one side holds a quarter, which is exchanged from one player to another beneath the table until the opposite side orders "up," whereupon all the hands are raised, tightly clenched. Then they are ordered "down," and must be lowered simultaneously and placed palm downward upon the table. The hands must now be ordered taken up singly, the object being not to order up the hand beneath which the quarter rests. It will at first be found a little difficult to hold the money in the palm, that it may not jingle when the hands are lowered upon the table, but this is easily accomplished with a little practice.—New England Homestead.

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Stirred Up Discontent---The Object of his Visit---Doing Her a Kindness---Not to be Separated---Proof of His Ability---Exchange of Melody---Etc., Etc.

OLD MOTHER BLOOMERS.

Old Mother Bloomers
Kept boarders and roomers,
And on each one she made a good deal;
She saved up her cash,
Made her boarders eat hash,
And now she is riding a wheel.

STIRRING UP DISCONTENT.

She.—John, will you get up and light the fire?

He.—Maria, don't keep making incendiary speeches.

THE STING OF RICHES.

"I hear Jimson has married a rich wife and stepped into a snug little nest of his own."

"Yes; a hornets' nest."

THE TIME TO DIE.

"The good die young, you know," said Bilger to Sadboy, the pessimist.

"Yes" said Sadboy; "that's because it's the only time people are good."

TOO TRUE TO LIFE.

"Why does the photographer have to sue that rich young widow for his pay?"

"Because he took a dozen pictures so exactly like her that she refuses to settle."

THE OBJECT OF HIS VISIT.

"Did Sir Alfred Murgatroyd come over here on business?"

"Oh, no! It is purely a pleasure trip. He came over here to swear at the country."

EXCHANGE OF MELODY.

"Doesn't it vex you when that girl next door plays the piano all day?"

"Oh, no. I just tie a cow-bell to our hammock and swing in it after she has gone to bed."

AN ILLUSTRATION.

He.—Yes, Jack is very fond of drawing fine distinctions.

She.—I haven't noticed it.

He.—No? Don't you remember that, the other night, he was trying to explain the difference between love and emotional insanity?

DOING HER A KINDNESS.

"I did not send for you to tune my piano," said Mrs. Nellly to the man who called for that purpose.

"No, Madam; but your next-door neighbor sent me."

DISTRUSTFUL.

Mother.—Don't eat your pie now, Johnny, save it until the last.

Johnny.—Say, Maw, I don't distrust you, but the kid who swiped my pie at the picnic said the same thing.—

A COMPLICATED CASE.

First Burglar—Is Bill goin' to have Sharpley defend him?

Second Burglar—No. He don't think Sharpley has the right experience.

First Burglar—How's that? Sharpley got him off lots of times before.

Second Burglar—Yes; but this time Bill says he sin't guilty.

PREPOSSESSING.

"Sue Fosdick is a very prepossessing girl, isn't she?" said Mrs. Taddells to Mrs. Wiffles.

"I should say she was," replied the latter lady. "She gets engaged to every young man who arrives at the hotel before the rest of the girls can get an introduction."

HIS BUSINESS.

"Saw you coming out of the barber's this morning" said the sociable boarder.

"I went in on business connected with purely personal ends," replied Asbury Peppers, with much dignity.

"Oh, beg pardon, I——"

"That is to say, I got my hair cut and my shoes shined."

HALF A LOAF.

The Baron.—Well, she won't marry me. She has accepted my rival, the Count.

His friend.—You seem quite cheerful, however.

The Baron.—Oh, yes! The fact is, the Count and I pooled our issues. Our understanding is that if she marries either, we divide the money.

HOW IT FAILED.

"And you four brothers were named Edmund, Edgar, Edward and Edwin, were you? What could have been your parents' object in doing that?"

"They wanted to keep us from ever being nick-named."

"Did it have that effect?"

"Not exactly. We've always been called Chuck, Snorkey, Flipps and Pilgarlic."

LAWLESSNESS.

She started up in bed with an exclamation of anger. "How dare you!" she cried.

The burglar quailed.

Her voice rose to a trenchant shriek. "How dare you call when you know this is not my night at home."

Abandoning his tools, he fled, pale with terror.

PROOF OF HIS ABILITY.

Pop—Young man, before you think of marrying my daughter, just think what it costs to keep a wife in good style.

Oliviere—Oh, that's all right. I've done something more difficult than that.

Pop—What, pray?

Oliviere—Kept four of my sisters' bicycles in repair—

Pop—That will do, my son. Take her, and be happy. She's extravagant, but——

NOT TO BE SEPARATED.

"I only make one condition, Count."

"Vot ees it?"

"That I can not undertake to deliver the amount my daughter will settle upon you until after the first week in November. But, of course, the marriage need n't be delayed."

"Excoos me. Vile I am vaiting I can choost so vell vait for ze girl as ze money."

A SUFFERER.

Blinks.—He is a man who has suffered for his convictions.

Jinks.—How is that?

Blinks.—He thinks he can get a No. 6 shoe on a No. 8 foot.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. NOV. 19

ONLY one precinct in all the Union, was carried by the Palmer gold aid society.

Judge A. O. Furst seems to be forging to the front as the leader of the Republicans of this county and central Penn'a.

THE returns of the late election show that the prohibition vote has fallen off pretty much everywhere—the cause does not seem to be making headway.

THE gold organs want Bryan to stop arguing the silver question. Afraid of him, eh? If the silver question is dead and Bryan is nobody, why are those fellows afraid of him?

THE great race for United States senator is now on in this state. It is a three cornered fight, between Hastings of Centre, Wanamaker of Philadelphia and Penrose of Philadelphia.

GOSH, how busy McKinley must be kept starting mills and shops. If he don't get around your way, send him your 'kerchief for his blessing, and it will answer all the same to make biz around you hum.

Judge Hoffa is running a series of highly interesting letters in the "Lewisburg Journal," descriptive of what he saw in his summer's travels in Europe. These letters are every way worthy being printed in book form and as such would be a valuable addition to any library.

THERE will be no war with Spain, in spite of any thing the sensational dailies say. Up to this hour the authorities at Washington know of nothing to cause a war between our country and Spain. The government however, gives the assurance that we are prepared for any emergency.

Soldier George Foot, of the Mifflinburg Times, sticks to gold with all his might yet. Your Repub aid society actually carried a precinct in one of the back counties of the west. Stick to 'em, George, the load is a light one. You deserve the post-mastership of your pretty town now.

THE close shave that Bryan made for the presidency, has alarmed the Republicans and their leaders begin to say something must be done for silver else their party will be totally wiped out in 1900. Bryan's preaching has, amidst their victory, brot these goldbugs to the anxious bench quicker than expected.

THE so-called Sunday papers of the cities have gotten to be an immense thing in size, and equally immense in sillyness of contents. To read such a paper on Sunday you must start in at early morning and read until bedtime and, as a rule, all trash, and church and Sunday-school going and reading the Scripture, must be laid aside. The literature of these Sunday papers is entertaining only to silly, giggling girls and cigarette smoking boys. A late feature is the pages printed in colors, with silly illustrations and cartoons which serve only to interest the truant street urchin.

A GREAT MILL STARTER.

Judging from what you read in Republican organs, McKinley is now out starting up mills and factories. Whether he is traveling by foot or bike, we do not know. He goes to a town where industries shut down under Harrison's administration or under the McKinley tariff, and orders them to start up, and up they start. If the "advance agent of prosperity" meets any idlers on the road he tells them to go to work, and to work they go. He has already several hundred mills and factories agoing simply by ordering them "to git started omediately" and thousands of laboring men have been going to work at his bidding. He will issue his proclamation, soon as he gets back to Canton from his mill-starting trip, in which all idle mills, shops and factories in the land will be ordered to start up within ten days or be subject to a penalty of $5 for non-compliance. He is expected to be along here in a few days to start up Allison's woolen factory at Potter's Mills and Thompson's woolen mills, at Milroy, both of which shut down under Harrison and under a protective tariff.

A CONTEST.

The Republicans of this county intend to contest the election of sheriff Chronister. That is their privilege.

But a contest strikes both ways. It may appear that if some illegal Democratic votes were unintentionally cast more of the same sort may be found on the Republican side. What then? Why it might end in throwing out the other Republican candidates elected by small majorities. See!

In the meantime let every Democrat in the county make it his business to sift out any illegal Republican votes there may be in his township and report them to chairman Newt Spangler.

Belknapery and Babcockery are what disgraced the administration of Gen. Grant. It consisted of his "attorney"-secretaries hawking and peddling advertising, appointments, &c., for per centage, rebates and bribes, for the benefit of their own pockets and corrupt purposes. These fellows were impeached, found guilty and punished. Surely we don't want such corrupt practices introduced in Centre county. Heaven knows there are enough of the bad and criminal already in our politics at times.

SELECTING A SENATOR.

The next political event of importance to the people of Pennsylvania will be the selection of a Senator to succeed United States Senator James Donald Cameron. The actual contest will in reality begin with the organization of the Legislature on the first Tuesday of next January. The selection of officers for Senate and House will reveal the strength of the rival candidates. The selection of a Senator is conducted as follows:

Each House votes separately on the third Tuesday of January at 3 p. m. On the day following at noon the two Houses meet in joint convention and the journals of the two houses are then read and certificates signed. If, however, the same candidate shall not have received a majority of the votes in each House, or if either House shall have failed to take proceedings as required by law, the joint assembly shall then proceed to choose, by a viva voce vote of each member present, a person for the office, and the person having a majority of all the votes of the joint assembly—a majority of all the members elected to both houses being present and voting—shall be declared elected. In case of no election on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at noon on each succeeding day during the session of the legislature and take at least one vote until a Senator shall be elected. Nominations must be made, tellers appointed and at least two days prior to the joint meeting the names of the persons so appointed and nominated be communicated by one House to the other.

Decline in the Prohibition Vote.

With the official figures compiled in only a few states it is impossible to tell as yet what the Prohibition vote in the whole country will be. But judging from the returns at hand it is reasonable to conclude that the party did not cast in the recent election more than one-third the vote it polled four years ago. This is a heavy decline, and it will discourage the hope held a few years ago by leading Prohibitionists that Prohibition would soon become a national issue.

It is probable that the decline in the Prohibition vote is, in a measure, due to loss of confidence in that policy as a cure for the undeniable evils of liquor drinking. Fifteen years ago it looked as if half or more of the states might prohibit the liquor traffic. An agitation was begun in nearly every state in the Union and in many of them constitutional amendments on the subject were submitted to a popular vote. Prohibition had long prevailed in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont and to these states were added Rhode Island, Iowa, Kansas, North Dakota and South Dakota. Prohibitory constitutional amendments were also voted on and defeated in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Nebraska, Oregon, Tennessee, West Virginia, Texas and a few other states. Rhode Island and South Dakota have repealed their prohibitory constitutional clauses and Iowa's law is a dead letter. And now outside the three New England states only Kansas and North Dakota make a pretense of enforcing prohibition.

A Pointer.

Here is a pointer for the local board of education. The school board of Hornersville, N. Y., has authorized the superintendent of the city schools to introduce into the schools a complete system of eye testing, the work to be done by the teachers, who are to be instructed in the use of the necessary charts. All cases of defective vision are to be reported to the parents, in order that by prompt attention much harm and discomfort may be avoided. Often a pupil is accounted stupid or obstinate when the whole trouble rests on his inability to see the blackboard work clearly. The expense of the undertaking is insignificant and much good is hoped for.

Likely to Become Scarce.

A new rule adopted by the mayor of Wilkesbarre, is to insist upon each tramp who comes to lodge at the station house the second time sawing and splitting four railroad ties. For this he will get a breakfast of coffee and bread. Superintendent Mitchell, of the Lehigh Valley, has given two car loads of old ties for this purpose. The chopped product will be given to the deserving poor. A scarcity of tramps in Wilkesbarre may be expected.

BRUSH VALLEY.

Interesting Items Gathered by Our Correspondent.

Miss Rilla Morris, of Rebersburg, was at Loganton last Sunday.

John Burd, of Kreamerville, has been very ill the last few days.

Mrs. Serene Harvy, of Kreamerville, is slowly improving from her illness.

We are glad to say our people are already in the midst of the butchering season.

Dr. Scott Burd, of Bellwood, came to see his sick father at Kreamerville, last Saturday.

We understand that our business man, Mr. Jones, has been very busy for the last week.

Mrs. Samuel Loose, formerly of Rebersburg, has moved to her son, Lex Bair, at Kreamerville.

Our lumberman, C. C. Loose and Wm. Hockman, both of Rebersburg, were to Bellefonte Saturday.

The Reformed people of Rebersburg held preparatory services in their church last week in the evening.

Prof. H. E. Bierly, of Rebersburg, spent Saturday and Sunday at Loganton, with his relatives and friends.

Miss Sallie Harter, of near Rebersburg, left this week for Williamsport, where she expects to spend a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Kerstler, of Rebersburg, spent a few days last week at Laurelton with their old Rebersburg friends.

Mrs. Joseph K. Moyer, of Centre Mills, left last Monday for Orangeville, Pa., to see her sister who is very ill.

Mrs. John Brungard & Son, of Rote, Clinton county, spent last Sunday with her mother and friends at Rebersburg.

Last Friday and Saturday our people were reminded that winter was rapidly coming on, when the days were visited by frequent snow storms.

Mrs. Rose Mackey, of Williamsport, came last Saturday to spend a week or two with her parents; we are always glad to see Rose come back to this valley.

From the present appearance of Mr. C. O. Mallory's new house at the west end of Rebersburg, it will, without doubt, be one of the finest buildings Rebersburg has.

Last Sunday morning Rev. Theodore S. Faus discussed a very interesting discourse from Hosea 8:12; two weeks from last Sunday in the morning, the Lord's supper will be administered by Rev. Faus at Kreamerville.

Miss Longacre, who has been spending the greater part of two weeks with Miss Sallie Harter, near Rebersburg, left last Saturday for her home in Bellefonte; her visit in our valley has been very pleasant.

Last Thursday Joseph Bierly, of near Rebersburg, was to Tylersville, and brought one of those valued animals along home, which is very familiarly denominated among our people a "cow."

Now is es wasser in unsom Reverstettle hendich eigaricht in unserer gachida zite, es brauch sich nemond mai bloga fahs wasser greage unless er is net gechite. Now kon der wind nimy ma unser weibslite sporter uf da public stroas ally mole os sie en kivel —foll wasser hoalle.

COBURN.

J. W. Glasgow and Miss Sallie Stitzer United in Marriage.

Mrs. John Hoffa left on Saturday for a short visit with friends near Lewisburg.

P. H. Stover is at Shamokin delivering a car load of produce taken from this place.

John Burns, of Shamokin spent Sunday at this place, the guest of Jacob Witmyer.

Mrs. Alexander, an aged lady and living with her brother, Wm. Neese for many years, is reported on the sick list, with a paralytic stroke.

The large engine and boiler used by Harvey Bishop at Woodward several years ago, was shipped to Williamsport one day last week.

Station agent G. R. Stover has been granted a short vacation by the railroad company, and Arb Catherman, of Williamsport is filling his place.

K. H. Stover went to Lancaster, Pa. and will remain two weeks; during his stay there he will be engaged with the F and M College foot ball team.

Ed Robinson and W. L. Hosterman for the last two weeks have been at Shenandoah, Pa., selling produce to the people of that thriving mining town for Luther Guisewite.

J. C. F. Moiz, of Woodward, unloaded a large traction engine at the station on Monday and took it to Pine Creek hollow where he will use it in manufacturing lumber.

A substantial stone crossing was laid over the pike near A. J. Stover's house to the Evangelical church last Saturday; a much needed improvement. The school children will now be able to get to school without wading mud.

A scramble for the postoffice at this place promises to be lively; already three applicants are in the field and probably a few more to be heard from. One evening last week two of the leading applicants had a very heated and animated discussion in one of our stores about the respective claims to said office.

Andrew Harter put a large terra cotta drain pipe across the pike near his house to carry away the surplus water that collects on George D. Croll's lot during heavy rains. Now let the good work go on, and drain the swamp east of town, that has long been a menace to the residents of that portion of the town.

Another of our gay benedicts heeded the wise injunctions of the Good book and got himself a helpmeet. J. W. Glasgow, one of our hustling merchants was married to Miss Sallie Stitzer, of Rebersburg, on Thursday evening, by Rev. J. H. Lohr, at the home of John Nuyguist. The happy pair have our congratulations; may your journey through life's pathway be one of continual pleasure and happiness, with no dark windings.

A Strange Visitor.

A plucky Lycoming county school teacher captured a bear that weighed 250 pounds. Master bruin attracted by the children's voices, entered the open door of the school room and marched slowly up the aisle to the teacher's desk. The terrified children ran screaming from the room, leaving the school marm to settle matters with the intruder. The trainer of the youthful mind sought safety in flight, the bear in pursuit, but the visitor was'nt so accustomed to dodging desks as the teacher, who finally reached the door and slammed it to after her. She found the frightened children outside, soothed their fears, and then, to her great relief, two woodsmen appeared on the scene, who after a desperate struggle succeeded in killing the bear. His skin will be presented to the young school mistress as a trophy of her brave conduct.

Weekly Weather Report.

Temperature:	Highest	Lowest.	
Nov. 12	51	40	cloudy.
" 13	45	31	cloudy.
" 14	35	28	cloudy.
" 15	55	27	clear.
" 16	64	37	clear.
" 17	63	50	cloudy.
" 18	70	49	part clear.

Rainfall: On 12th, forenoon, .09 in.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

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For the whole family

Lively Liver, Pure Blood, Beautiful Complexion, Perfect Health in

Cascarets TRADE MARK

CANDY CATHARTIC CURE CONSTIPATION

NEVER GRIPE NEVER SICKEN NEVER WEAKEN.

10c 25c

Purely vegetable, eat like candy, never fail to induce a natural action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Absolutely guaranteed to cure constipation or your money refunded. 10, 25 or 50c. All druggists. Sample and book free.

Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO OR NEW YORK. 130

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Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say. To a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY YOUR OWN DRUGGIST.

Fine Line of Underwear,

Full Line of Dress Goods for Fall and Winter.

Fine Line of Hosiery.

Full Line of Ladies' Dress Shoes, all the popular shapes and styles.

Boots and Shoes for cold weather, and a big line of Rubber footwear.

See our new stock for the cold season. It will pay you.

KREAMER & SON.

If you are able to pay $100 for a bicycle, why be content with any but a

Columbia Bicycle

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

Nineteen years of reputation for building the best bicycle, backed by the certainty of quality assured by our scientific methods, should mean much to any buyer of a bicycle. There is but one Columbia quality—one Columbia price—

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Beautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hartford Bicycles is free if you call upon any Columbia Agent; by mail from us for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

....GRAND OPENING....

AT SPRING MILLS

A grand opening will take place at Spring Mills on Thursday,

OCTOBER 22nd,

in the Smith building, near the depot, of the

PHILADELPHIA BARGAIN CLOTHING HOUSE.

A fine line of Ready Made Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods. New and complete stock in every department. Will be sold during the next 30 days at cost.

M. GLOSSNER,

Spring Mills, Pa.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago. sept10-16t

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 15, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.31 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York. 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6 00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. (Daily except Sunday.) For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.23 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.23 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

4.18 a. m.—Train 16, daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 10 20 a. m; New York 1.13 p. m; Baltimore 3 55 a. m; Washington 10 16 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.27 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Du Bois and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Phillipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.21 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 00 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.21 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.39 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passengercoach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 25	4 15
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 15	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	9 01	4 39
1 58	6 29	Vicksburg	8 56	4 35
2 07	6 38	Mifflinburg	8 47	4 27
2 18	6 53	Millmont	8 33	4 15
2 25	7 02	Glen Iron	8 25	4 07
2 53	7 34	Paddy Mountain	7 54	3 41
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 58	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.47 a m, 1.05, 5 45 and 7.50 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.55 a. m, 10.05 a m, 5 07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.01 a m. and 5.05 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.03 a. m. and 5.07 p. m.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	..BELLEF'NTE..	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	.....Nigh.....	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	.....Zion.....	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	...Hecla Park...	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	.....Dunkles.....	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	..HUBLERSB'G..	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	...Snydertown...	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	.....Nittany.....	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	.....Huston.....	9 22	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	.....LAMAR.....	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	...Clintondale...	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	..Krider's S'n g..	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	...Mackeyville...	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	..Cedar Springs..	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	.....Salona.....	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	..MILL HALL..	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 20	9 20		.....Jersey Shore.....	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55		Arr. Wm'PORT Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30		Lve Wm'PORT Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		.....PHILA.....	†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		.....Atlantic City.....	7 00		5.30
6 00			.....NEW YORK..... (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		.....NEW YORK..... (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m	a. m		Arr Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡5 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	2½	STATIONS,	WESTWARD 1½	7½	11½
P M	P M	A M	Ar, Lv.	A M	A M	P M
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville.....	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	.....Whitmer.....	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brialy.....	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 26	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5 08
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE, —A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Commissioner Strohm was in town Monday.

——Miss Stella Krise is visiting among old friends in Johnstown.

——Miss Sallie McClenahan spent Sunday with friends at Boalsburg.

——Mrs. Sallie Kline left last week on an extended visit to friends in Tyrone.

——Mr. Isaac Reish, of State College, was a visitor in Centre Hall on Monday morning.

——Miss Emma Foster, of Mifflinburg, was a guest at the home of Mrs. M. J. Odenkirk several days this week.

——Miss Lide Holliday, of Bellefonte, was entertained at the home of Mrs. Annie Van Pelt several days this week.

——George Condo has been under the weather the last couple days from a heavy cold which settled upon his lungs.

——Miss Emma Aikens and Miss Mame Ceader, two Bellefonte young ladies, spent Monday among Centre Hall friends.

——Father Michaels has been confined to the house for several days, having had symptoms of a paralytic stroke about a week ago.

——D. R. Young, of near Potters Mills, was out in town transacting business on Friday, and favored the REPORTER office with a call.

——C. S. Bottorf, of Colyer, gave us a business call, and advertises a desirable home with nine acres of ground at public sale. See adv. in another colum.

——Mr. and Mrs. David Bradford left on Tuesday on an extended visit among friends in Philadelphia. They will while away some of the time down at Atlantic City.

——One of our oldest patrons, Fayette Moore, gave us a call and put his label out into '97; he informs us farmers are pretty much thro with their work across the valley.

——Andy Korman, of Spring Mills, was in town the other day. He is operating a new hydraulic cider press above Spring Mills, and tells us that the output was enormous this year. He brought a jug full of the juice along to tickle our palate.

——John Durst says he will soon be able to use his arm again. He had it cased in plaster paris since the operation performed in Philadelphia about three months ago, and this was removed a few days ago. John broke his arm about six months ago and has had a severe time with it in healing.

LINDEN HALL.

The Hunting Party Returned Friday With Three Deer.

Henry Zeigler made a trip to Pinegrove on Friday.

Quite a number of our people were in Bellefonte Saturday.

Ed. Meyers and wife were visiting friends at Centre Hill Friday.

Alfred Lee and wife were entertaining some of their friends on Sunday.

Mr. Way, of State College, agent for stone crushers was in our community last week.

Wm. Meyers and wife of Coburn, were guests of A. E. Meyer and family last week.

David Harshbarger wears a broad smile over the arrival of a little girl in his family circle.

Samuel Durst and wife, of Centre Hall, spent Sunday at the home of Ezra Tressler at this place.

Frederick Auman, of Coburn, has been visiting his cousin, Samuel Ripka the past two weeks.

Mrs. Raymond and Mrs. Stover spent Friday last at the home of Wm. Meyers, at Boalsburg.

J. B. Wagner, who is learning telegraphy at this place, spent Sunday with his parents at Tusseyville.

Jacob Lee, of Lewisburg, formerly of this place, spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Philip Bradford.

James Markle who spent the summer with Wm. Bible of this place, left for his home at State College on Monday.

We are sorry to say that Daniel Wieland is again on the sick list; hope he will soon recover to his usual good health.

Clayton Wagner accompanied by Misses Fleisher and Bullinger were pleasant callers in town Saturday afternoon.

Mr. McDonald of Milroy, was a guest at Robert McClellan's over Sunday; we think there is some attraction in our town for him.

Charles Williams who has been making his home with his uncle, Robert Bare this summer, left for his home at Lemont Thursday.

Henry Gingerich and Wm. Raymond with others returned Friday from a ten day's hunting trip; they brought home as their reward three deer.

Communion services will be held in the United Evangelical place of worship oh Nov. 29th, at 3 o'clock p. m.; Rev. Stupleton, the presiding elder is expected to be present; everybody is cordially invited to be present.

BEST family flour, fresh ground corn meal and buckwheat flour, at Ocker's grain house. Flour and bran exchanged for wheat same as at mills. 1t

Beautiful Dolls FREE.

The French Doll.

Five beautiful dolls, lithographed on cardboard, eight inches high. Can be cut out and put together by the children—no pasting. Each doll has two complete suits. American, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, German, Swiss, Turkish and Indian costumes. All parts being interchangeable, many combinations can be made, affording endless amusement and instruction. A high-class series of dolls, patented and manufactured for us exclusively and not to be compared with the numerous cheap paper dolls on the market.

How To Get Them.

Cut from five outside wrappers of **None Such Mince Meat** the head of the girl holding pie. Send these with ten cents in silver—wrapped in paper—and your full name and address, and we will send the dolls postpaid. Or we will send them free for twenty heads of the girl. Send only the heads to avoid extra postage.

MERRELL-SOULE CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER.

Net Price per Set of Four Wheels, with Round-Edge Steel Tire on, Bolted and Oiled Warner, Shell Band and Wood Hub.

Size of Tire Used.	X Quality.	XX Quality.	XXX Quality.	XXXX Quality.
⅞ x 7-32	$8 00	$10 00	$12 00	$14 00
1 x ⅛	9 00	11 00	13 00	15 00
1¼ x 5-16	10 00	12 00	14 00	16 00
1¼ x 5-16	11 00	13 00	15 00	17 00

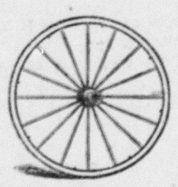
Sarven Patent Wheels, 50 cents per set extra.

⅞-in. Tread Wheels, with ⅞ or 15-16 in. Axles and Boxes, set, add $3 00. Add $1 00 for Welding and Setting.

1-in. Tread Wheels, with 1 or 1 1-16 in. Axles and Boxes, set, add $3 25. Add $1 25 for Welding and Setting.

1⅛-in. Tread Wheels, with 1⅛ or 1¼ in. Axles and Boxes, set, add $3 75. Add $1 50 for Welding and Setting.

I manufacture Wheels ⅝ to 4 in. Tread, with or without tires on.



Also Jobber in Springs, Axles, Bolts, Clips, Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, Varnish, Rubbers, Carriage Cloths, etc.

W. W. BOOB,

Manufacturer of Wheels and Jobber in Carriage and Wagon Hardware of every description.

Centre Hall, Pa. - - - Call and get prices.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	75
Rye	30
Corn	35
Oats	18
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	14
Eggs	18
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	16
Sides	6

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, composed of the county of Centre and the Hon C. A. Faulkner, the Associate Judge in said Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 1st day of October, 1896, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of Nov., the 23d day of Nov 1896, and to continue 2 week Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Notice is also hereby given and by virtue of the precept of the judges aforesaid, issued as aforesaid, there will be held a special Court of Common Pleas for the trial of civil causes, beginning Monday, November 16th, 1896, at 10 o'clock, upon which all persons summoned as jurors, are required to attend.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Oct., in the year of our Lord, 1896, and the one hundredth and nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN P. CONDO
Sheriff.

LARGE SIZE

Bagster's Bible,

MINION TYPE.

Size, when open, 13½ by 9½ inches.

BEST TEACHERS' HELPS.

13 Colored Maps.

SENT FREE AND CARRIAGE PAID FOR ONLY 10 NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO

Sabbath Reading,

AT 50 CENTS EACH.

A pair of very beautiful colored pictures sent Free to each subscriber. Or SABBATH READING for a year and the Bible for $2.

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LEGAL NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all persons interested that the following inventories of goods and chattels set apart to widows under the provisions of the Act of the 14th of April, 1851, have been confirmed *ni si* by the Court, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, and if no exceptions be filed on or before the first day of the next term, the same will be confirmed absolutely:

No. 1. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Charles A. Musser, late of Gregg township, deceased, as set apart to his widow, Sarah E. Musser.

No. 2. The inventory and appraisement of the real and personal property of Elijah Kellerman, late of Boggs township, deceased, as set apart to his widow, Sarah Kellerman.

No 3. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of John B. Mattern, late of Patton township, deceased, as set apart to his widow Mary M. Maltern.

No. 4. The valuation and appraisement of the real estate of Daniel Farringer, late of Potter township, deceased, as the same was set apart to the widow, Francis E. Farringer, under the claim of Exemption.

No. 5. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Rev. B. B. Henshey, late of Unionville Borough, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Mary A. Henshey.

G. M. RUMBERGER,
October, 27, 1896. Register.
nov5-3t

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—THERE WILL be offered at public sale on the premises, in Potter township, about one mile east of Colyer, Pa., on

SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1896,

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate of Elizabeth Ishler, deceased, late of said township, to wit: All that certain tenement and tract or tracts of land situate in Potter township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows; on the west by lands of Wm. Boal, on the south by lands of Susan Housman, on the east and north by lands lately owned by Jacob Royer, containing

9 ACRES,

be the same more or less; having thereon erected a two-story house, good stable and other outbuildings; extra good fruit of all kinds, and excellent water on premises

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of purchase money on day of sale; one-half on the first day of April, 1897, and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

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ESTRAY COW. CAME TO THE PREMISES of the undersigned at Potters Mills about four weeks ago, a young, red cow, with star on forehead; will be fresh in three or four weeks. The owner will prove property, pay costs, and remove the same. ALEX. McCOY,
nov12-3t Potters Mills.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

To Stop the Banging of the Stable Door---The Neglected Orchard---Fruit will be Cheap this Winter.

FARM FISH CULTURE.

For many years past the government has been at great pains and expense in establishing and keeping up pisiculture establishments. And millions upon millions of fish have been hatched and distributed to private individuals and turned loose in the water courses in various parts of the country, and have perished for the want of proper attention. And the public, generally, have derived but little benefit for the money expended. In foreign countries, fish culture has been profitable, and it could be made profitable in this country provided the farmers would turn their attention to it, and prosecute it with judgment and energy. Every owner of a farm of any dimensions can have his own private fish pond, and supply his table with the rarest and best food at little expense. And fresh fish is always ready sale in the country markets. On a great majority of the farms there is a place worth but little for cultivation that might be converted into an excellent fish pond, and made to yield its proportion of food for the sustenance of the family. But so far, farmers, or at least very few of them, seem to have given the matter any attention. I know but one farmer in my neighborhood who has given the matter any thought, and he has been remarkably successful.

Ponds intended for fish culture (if possible) should be made where there is an abundance of shade, and made as deep as possible, so that when full there will be no possible danger of their freezing to the bottom. And on the bottom should be placed large, flat stones with their edges elevated by placing another stone under them. Under these stones the fish will go for protection either in very cold or hot weather. The margins of the pond should be made slanting gradually. Water growth should be let grow around the edges, as it has a tendency to shade the water and keep it cool and fresh. The purer the water can be kept the better. Consequently, neither stock nor fowls should have access to it, for when the water becomes impure the fish are not good for food. And they soon sicken and die.

The German carp, the California salmon, the pike, the shad, and many other kinds have their admirers, and are highly recommended, but for hardy kinds, and those most likely to thrive, I would not exchange the bass, the buffalo, the perch and the cat of our own native streams for any others. Fish, like everything else confined to narrow quarters, should be regularly fed. Coarse bread of any kind without salt or grease, is an excellent food. When wanted for table use they can be taken with a clip net or small sieve, and the small fry returned to the pond.—C. Glover, in Journal of Agriculture.

GINSENG CULTURE.

The gensing plant thrives best in loamy soils, such as are usually found in sugar maple and oak forests at the north. Shade is also essential. Select a piece of land at the edge of some forest where the plants are found growing wild. Clear all underbrush and small trees during spring or summer, then break up the soil two or three inches deep, removing all weeds, grasses and their roots. The bed thus prepared will be ready for the reception of seeds and small, unsalable roots, as collected in the autumn, the season of ripening depending somewhat upon latitude. Ginseng berries are of crimson color when ripe, each containing two seeds, produced in small clusters at the top of a central peduncle elevated above the principal leaves. When gathering the seed, the roots may also be dug and all small, and unsalable ones preserved and replanted in the prepared bed. The seed should be rubbed from the pulp very carefully, with the hand, and then sown, or, better, pressed into the ground with the finger about half an inch deep, and one every six inches along the row. The rows should be from one to two feet apart, for convenience in removing weeds, should any appear. Both seeds and plants should be in the ground before hard frosts occur, in autumn, for when they come, the leaves of the large trees will fall on the bed and give the natural protection required. The following season no cultivation will be needed, if the bed is thinly covered with leaves, except to cut out sprouts and remove any large coarse weeds which may spring up from seeds or roots left in the soil. At the end of the third season, the roots will have reached a marketable size, and may then be dug and the same bed worked over and restocked with seeds or small plants.—American Agriculturist.

THE NEGLECTED ORCHARD.

We leave our orchards too long before we come to the point of doing anything with them. People who neglect their orchards until their trees are twenty-five, thirty or forty years old, after the orchard has been set a generation, have just come to the point of asking, "What is the matter with my orchard?" A man can begin to tell, whether an orchard is going to do anything when it is ten years old. A man who has his eyes upon it can tell, when an orchard is seven or eight years old, if that orchard has a future, and he ought to begin right there to study the question as to what that orchard wants, says Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University. I nearly always say to such a man, "You have simply delayed breaking your horse until your horse is old enough to die, or nearly so, and now you cannot break the horse and make a good horse out of him." Of course, I should try to cultivate the land as well as I could; I might try to prune the trees and spray it, and work along with it year by year, and possibly something would come, but I believe the only way in that case is to plant a new orchard and begin all over. I do not believe that we can begin at the back end of the orchard and then try to regenerate it. I do not believe it can be done. I believe that an orchard when it is ten years old should be in pretty good bearing condition. An orchard when it is that age should average a barrel to the tree; when it is twelve years old it should average a barrel to the tree every year from that time on. We have an orchard planted in the spring of 1889, and some of the trees have already produced more than a barrel of apples, and they have all received high cultivation—not extra high as strawberries, but good cultivation.—The Silver Knight.

SO THE STABLE DOOR WILL NOT BANG.

The wind destroys many doors and door hinges. Besides that, a banging slamming door anywhere, whether in house, barn or cornerib, destroys both the temper and the nervous system of those who must listen to it month after month.

To stop the banging of his stable door a live stock man has devised the arrangement described herewith.

The inventor describes his sliding stable door as follows: For a doorway three by eight feet, make a batten door in the usual manner, weigh it, and procure two square sash weights that together will just balance the door, or make the door to balance the weights. Purchase about eight yards of sash cord and two large sash pulleys. Place in position a frame made of two by eight inch plank, having the pulleys near the top, and fit the door so that it will slide up and down without wearing the cord. Fasten the cord out wearing the cord. Fasten the sash cord to the bottom of the door, near the batten. On each side of the door fasten to the frame strips of inch square pieces to hold the door in position. The weights may slide up and down on the sides of the frame, which may project out far enough for the purpose, or be boxed in to protect them and the cord from the weather. This method costs less than the common overhead hangers, is very durable, can be used for doors or shutters, and any farmer who is handy with tools can easily put it into practice.

ENSILAGE FOR POULTRY.

One of the best green feeds for poultry is made of clover hay finely cut up with a cutting box, and green sweet corn. This should be put into barrels in alternate layers. Pack the ensilage in very closely. Head up the barrel and cover with litter or earth.

One of the best ways to use up the late weeds about the farm is to cut them up in this way and pack them in barrels. Run them through the cutting box, pound them down closely, put them in a cool place, and feed a few handfuls at intervals during the winter. This furnishes excellent feed, and removes what is certain to be a very great nuisance. Indeed, if all the weeds were gathered and stored where fowls could scratch at them and work them over, a great deal of trouble would be saved the gardener and the hens would be correspondingly profited. It pays to gather up all the dead leaves, weeds, plant tops and everything that can be dried and stored away, to throw into the hen house for the chickens to scratch in.

It is an axiom among the best poultry raisers: "The more scratch, the more eggs." Fat hens are idle and lazy, and are of no particular profit, save to put in the pot.—New York Ledger.

MARKETING FALLEN FRUIT.

All kinds of fruit are very cheap this year, and will be made cheaper still if windfalls and bruised specimens are offered for sale. None but the best, perfect fruit should be sent to market. That will be worth more than the poor fruit, and if only the best is sold the market will be kept up, so paying rates, so that the best sold by itself will bring more than the whole would do. The poorer quality of fruit, or that which, from bruising, will not keep, may be fed to stock, or if there is too much of it for that, evaporators may be procured and the fruit evaporated so that it will keep. One extreme naturally follows another, and a light apple crop is very likely next year in the localities where it is most abundant this season.

PUMPKINS.

There is nothing better for starting hogs to fatten than cooked field pumpkins, nor is any vegetable more easily and cheaply grown. Breaking the pumpkins open and removing the seeds before cooking them is all the preparation required. Some ground grain, oats or corn, should be put in after the cooking is done, as the heat of the pumpkins will cook it sufficiently. In this way sweet, tender and excellently flavored pork can be made.

James Clinton, formerly well known socially in Baltimore, has done a somewhat unusual thing. Several years ago he enlisted as a private in the United States army, and, solely, through his personal merits, he has risen to the grade of second lieutenant.

FRESH EGGS FROM CHINA.

And Other Good Things That Chicago's Chinese are Importing.

The Chicago Inter Ocean notices that one of the signs in front of a Chinese store and restaurant in Chinese characters, reads "Fresh Eggs From China." A little investigation brought out the following interesting facts:

The eggs are a delicacy that come to Chicago every fall from China. The examiners' room in the custom house was for several weeks strewn with the square paper-covered boxes, wrapped with bamboo splits, which hold the consignments of fruits, vegetables and groceries for the Chinese of Chicago and the central West. Not the least among the things imported are the duck eggs. At least 30,000 of them passed through the custom house in two weeks. Each egg is wrapped in a mass of black mud, that retains its putty-like consistency for months, even when exposed to the air. They come in boxes holding twenty-five Chinese dozen—that is, ten.

Everything that comes from China is purchased by tens. The eggs thus keep absolutely fresh. Peeling the mud coating from them the faint blue tint of the shell is disclosed. The only difference between the eggs of an American duck and a Chinese fowl and an unfailing mark that keeps the dealer from practising a deception, is that the yolk, instead of being yellow, has the color of an American beauty rose.

Another big importation is rice prepared as a gelatinous thread-like substance, which looks most palatable. The canned goods include vegetables, mainly beans and cabbage. But the Chinese dote on salted foods and most of the cabbages come shredded and salted, together with beans and mushrooms, and a sea moss that resembles black wool. Shark fins and oysters are dried and salted, and dried plums are a delicacy. Lichee nuts are canned in a thick syrup, and others, dried in the husk, are packed in baskets. The nut is not unlike the date in flavor. Huge boxes filled with the thick white tubers of water lilies are in demand at this season. The custom house people call them "Chinese sweet potatoes," because they are prepared for the table in the same manner.

With every consignment are several boxes of oils and pills for medicine. The pills are an inch in diameter, covered with a thick coating of white beeswax, and stamped with Chinese characters. A sick Chinaman breaks off a portion of the wax coating and makes his pills to suit himself from the black mass inside. The oils are mainly extracts of mint. A package of books consisting of four volumes in a set, each set being enclosed in a flexible cloth covering and fastened with ivory sticks, was said by the importers to be a history of the war with Japan from the Chinese standpoint.

The Chinese importations at Chicago amount to $100,000 annually, most of which is cleared during September and October.

A BARBER'S ACADEMY.

Where Embryo Tonsorial Artists Are Educated.

It was reserved for the genius of an American to found a school to teach mankind the beauties of the tonsorial art. Such a school there is in New York. There for the small sum of $25 you may learn to barber your man a la mode. If you don't cut some poor fellow's throat while learning you're lucky; if you do—well, then he's unlucky.

This progressive institution is here, and is anchored on the rock of popularity. Promptly at 8 a. m. the doors are opened to "subjects," who for two hours have been waiting with beards rips for the harvest.

Whence come these bold men ready to loan their physiognomies for tyros to perambulate across with the deadly razor, which at odd moments may perchance turn into a harrow for subcuticle purposes? They are mostly the "other half," and have received tickets for a free haircut or a free shave, and they know a good thing when they see it. The other half usually has hair and bristles to spare. When at the head of the line you stand a better chance of escaping without serious loss of blood than the fag-enders. The first comers fall to the lot of a more experienced pupil, and that is the reason applicants come early.

The operating room covers an entire floor, and contains fifty stretcher chairs, with an aspirant for barbaric fame behind each one. Between the two lines of chairs runs a long table with looking glasses and all the necessary appliances. In the extreme rear of the room is a pen in which are confined the bristly.

At the bottom of the line of embryo barbers is a pretty little girl in long apron, for all the world like a hospital nurse. She is a "lady" barber, that latest production of woman's rights. There are others like her, but she is the prettiest of the bunch, and an object of competition for the penned ones. To lose the tip of one's chin in her service would not only be easy, but almost agreeable. She has been in the school only about a week, but already she knows her business, or at least the main side of it.

She shaves her man and, while a little nervous, does not make such a bad job of it after all. The pupils, as a rule, stay long enough to acquire the rudiments of the trade, and then go forth to seek positions as "extra men" until, perhaps, they can secure a permanent chair in some shop and mayhap have a place of their own.—New York Mail and Express.

In Mexico the tobacco plantations are penal settlements.

THE LOTTERY OF RICHES.

A Good Woman's Advantage of Marrying a Poor Man.

"I have been young and now am old," said one of the charming middle-aged women of the period, whose looks belie the baptismal register, and who rather enjoy arrogating to themselves the wisdom and experiences of age. "And I have reached that period of life," she continued, "when I can look back and see results and note how seldom those who are born with silver spoons in their mouths, as the saying is, have the silver fork when they are grown up. When I look back and remember who were the jeunesse doree of my youth—the men whose lives and positions above all others seemed particularly enviable and desirable—and then look about me and see how few of those who were called men of pleasure in those days have attained an honorable and useful middle age, I feel that I can preach a sermon to my boys and their friends with object lessons that ought to make it very impressive. Some are poor, having spent health and substance, like the prodigal, in riotous living. Even those who have apparently not suffered in purse or health are a set of discontented, blase, weary worldlings, who go over the same treadmill of fashionable existence year by year without pleasure of profit.

"Another thing I have noticed from my vantage ground of a lifelong experience is that, if only as a purely worldly maxim, honesty certainly is the best policy. Many a brilliant man I have seen who has destroyed his prospects by the crooked ways in which he sought to better himself financially, politically and even socially, whereas if he had walked honorably before all men he would have gained the world's good opinion, and in many instances the very things he coveted. And finally there are the young married couples of my youth. In nine cases out of ten, those of my friends who married poor young men, and who gave up the luxuries of their homes to prove veritable helpmeets to the men of their choice, are now almost without exception prosperous, and in many cases wealthy, while those men and girls who married for money are, as a rule, greatly in want of it. 'Be good and you will be happy' is the old maxim, and certainly it seems true from a materialistic as well as from a religious point of view."—Boston Transcript.

The Apple Still Hangs.

From Glenville Corners comes a tale of woe with an apple at the top of it. Sunday morning while walking about his farm, John Schneider espied a tempting morsel at the top of his apple tree, and straightway went about procuring it, to his own misfortune and grief.

It so did happen that John was attired in his choicest raiment, and while climbing the tree his nether garment was destroyed. Undaunted, however, he reached for the apple. Something broke and he fell. Immediately beneath the tree the festive honey bee made honey, and the farmer involuntarily found himself forcibly deposited upon a beehive. Thereupon the bees sat themselves upon the unfortunate for a period, and, then unrevenged for the destruction of their home, made war against the family horse, grazing near by. The horse rushed to the housewife for protection and invaded her kitchen.

Mrs. Schneider was cooking the midday meal. The stove was overturned, and in preventing a conflagration she narrowly escaped being burned. Schneider hurried to her rescue and was kicked in the pit of the stomach by the once docile horse, which then set itself about demolishing the contents of the whole house, but was frustrated in his design by the narrowness of the doors. Mrs. Schneider then turned upon the horse. She rushed at him with a broom. Instead of hitting the horse the broom came in contact with a clock, which was thrown from its shelf and practically demolished.

The horse ran out of his own accord and in the yard met the family cow. The cow received a kick in the side, and, terrified, ran at the pet dog and tossed him into the air. She repeated the performance until the dog was dead, when she started down the road, scattering all who were out for a Sunday walk.

And over all the apple innocently hung, and still hangs.—Cleveland (Ohio) Recorder.

Diamonds Made From Metals.

A few days ago M. Moissan, the distinguished French metallurgist, discovered that if iron were saturated with carbon at the high temperature of the electric arc, some of the carbon would separate out on cooling in the form of true diamond. Another chemist, M. Rossel, has conceived the idea that owing to the method by which hard steel is manufactured it probably contains diamonds, and this has been found to be the case. By dissolving away the metal in acid and treating the residue with concentrated nitric acid, potassium chlorate and hydrofluoric and sulphuric acids, minute crystals are left behind.—Pall Mall Gazette.

No Breath, No Sting.

Here is a way to rob a beehive of honey and avoid being stung. Just hold your breath. Simple and easy enough, and the only reason it hasn't been tried more often is that few people know of it. Even the bullet-like hornet cannot injure you if you just stop breathing for a moment. In fact, you can pick him up and watch his stinging apparatus vainly work, for he can't puncture your skin any more than he can sheet iron.—New York Journal.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

As soon as the vast railway enterprise which Russia is projecting through Siberia is completed, it will be impossible to make a tour of the world in the brief space of thirty-two days. Prince Michael Hil-Koff, the Russian minister of transportation, who recently spent several weeks in this country making a thorough inspection of our various railway systems, is authority for this statement. At present it requires something over two months to make a complete circuit of the globe. It is not without extreme difficulty, however, that even this record is made. The trans-Siberian railway, which will doubtless be completed before the present century expires, is to cover a distance of 7,500 miles. It will cost a fabulous sum of money to carry out such a mammoth undertaking, but the result of the enterprise, if successful, will be a complete change in the route over which the world's commerce has traveled for years. Still another effect which this great enterprise will have upon the world's progress will be in the enlarged commercial opportunities which it will give to Russia. It will, furthermore, enable that empire to dispute with England the supremacy in mercantile affairs which she has so long enjoyed. To pleasure-seekers, this railway, projected through the north of Asia, will open a vast area of country hitherto unknown and unexplored. That Russia will succeed in her vast undertaking is evident, not only from the millions in her treasury, but also from the zeal with which she has started upon the great enterprise.

In 1834 there was probably not even a semi-millionaire in New England. There were but thirty-five persons in Boston whose property was assessed at $150,000, and they were regarded as rich men. At that time, by a rich man was meant a man worth $10,000. How great is the change in private fortunes since then is shown by the classification of "the classes and the masses" recently made by one of the leading American newspapers. According to this, the "upper class" in American society consists of those whose income is above $100,000; the "upper middle," of incomes from $6,000 to $100,000; the "lower middle," from $1,000 to $6,000, while the "lower class" consists of those whose whole income is below one thousand. As applied, writes Thomas W. Higginson in the Bazaar, this practically keeps farmers, mechanics and all day laborers in the lower class; ordinary professional men, shop keepers, head clerks, judges and congressmen in the lower middle; the best paid men of these pursuits in the upper middle; while the higher class includes only great speculators, or mine owners, or owners of real estate, or employers of labor on a large scale—or else the children and heirs of these last classes. Of course the whole classification is frankly based on wealth alone, leaving birth, education or character out of sight, except, perhaps, as recognizing that brains at least have some share in money making.

At last some details are forthcoming as to the cause of the Italian defeat at Adowah, Abysinnia. From the official report as to the circumstances which led to the catastrophe to the Italian army it appears that two reasons may be assigned, viz., a topographical error made by the commanding General in the sketch of the locality, and which made General Albertone's brigade appear nearly four miles ahead of its actual position, and non-compliance with orders received on the part of the vanguard of this brigade, who, instead of taking up a position as ordered by General Albertone, at the mouth of the defile through which the brigade was to arrive, proceeded at once to attack the outposts of the enemy. This shows on what seemingly trifling circumstances the issue of battles may sometimes depend. In the opinion of a French critic, but for the topographical error the premature attack on the part of the vanguard could not have occurred, and the fight would not have been nearly so disastrous.

A German newspaper asserts that about thirty thousand of the inhabitants of Berlin hear considerably better with their left ear than with their right. This has been observed in continually increasing measures for fifteen years. When the cause was sought for, it appeared that those who are thus affected are frequent users of the telephone. The listening part of the instrument is generally held in the left hand and put to the left ear, while the right hand is often used in taking notes, etc. In the cases observed the subjects heard the slightest sound through the telephone with their left ears, but could understand little or nothing if the instrument were put to their right ears. It is therefore concluded that the telephone has an appreciably stimulating effect on the auditory nerves, and the recommendation is made that the instrument be used alternately at the right and left ear.

A maritime signal station is to be established by the Government off Nantucket Shoal, forty miles out in the Atlantic Ocean, in the lane of travel taken by vessels bound from Europe to New York. With its establishment the station at Fire Island will probably cease to be important as the first point on the American coast sighted by shipping bound to New York from the east, from which the agents in New York first hear from their vessels. The station has long been considered practicable, but the cost of a cable and doubt as to the part the Government should play in the enterprise has prevented decisive action heretofore. Orders have been issued by the Treasury Department now directing the transfer of the Nantucket Sheal ship to a point ten miles farther out, where the waves run smoother and the bottom affords better holding ground.

The cotton crop, says the New Orleans Picayune, "upon the sale of which the character of the season's trade depends, promises to be fairly good, not indeed, as large as has been expected earlier in the season, but still large in comparison with average crops. This crop will, in all likelihood, sell at satisfactory prices. As it was grown very cheaply, its sale is sure to make money plentiful throughout the south, and New Orleans cannot fail to profit largely from that fact. The Louisiana sugar crop, the sale of which is such an important part of the business of this city, promises to be as large as the largest ever raised in this state, if, indeed, it does not outstrip all previous yields."

Dr. J. F. Masters, a missionary in China, says the Chinese word for heavenly is "teen," with an aspirate on the vowels. The missionary left out the aspirate, with the result that the word meant "crazy." After Dr. Masters had studied Cantonese a few months he endeavored to preach a sermon. He wrote it out carefully, but made so many blunders in tones, vowel quantities and aspirates that some of the Chinese remarked how much the English language resembled the Chinese. They supposed that he had been preaching in English! On another occasion he meant to order a roast chicken, and told his cook to go out and set fire to the street.

Australia just now presents an interesting spectacle of the making of a nation out of scattered colonies. Of these there are six: Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and New South Wales. The last two are the smallest, but yet the oldest, most populous, and by far the richest of all. The total white population of Australia is not quite 4,000,000, of which, says Mr. Owen Hall, 2,600,000 belong to Victoria and New South Wales while Western Australia has less than 100,000. Each of the six colonies is entirely self-governing, and, as regards domestic affairs, practically independent.

According to the Youth's Companion, the record of pardons throughout the United States indicate that prison life agrees with wealthy prisoners much less than with those who are poor. It seems to be true that the health of wealthy criminals is not infrequently so impaired within a short time that only release from prison will save their lives; while it is usually the experience of moneyless prisoners, that their physical condition is considerably improved by the plain fare and regular regime of prison life.

The Indianapolis Journal says: "New York and Michigan apples are sold in the Indianapolis streets while the crop in orchards not twenty-five miles away lies rotting on the ground. The reasons for this state of affairs are not hard to find. Indiana farmers do not give the attention to their orchards that Eastern and Northern growers do. They plant the trees that some enterprising agent sells them, and give them little more thought or attention. The orchards should be improved and farmers should become as skilled in horticulture as they are in the growing of corn and wheat."

The following large cities of the United States are without representatives in the United States Senate: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, San Francisco, Cleveland, Buffalo, New Orleans, and Pittsburg. The only large city in the United States which will have a representative in the next United States Senate as the result of elections already held or which had a representative in the last United States Senate was Cincinnati, and Cincinnati has not had previously a representative in the United States Senate since 1885, when the term of Geo. H. Pendleton ceased.

The unique feature in the life of ex-Senator Thomas W. Ferry, who died the other day in his seventieth year, was that at one time he was acting vice-president of the United States. This circumstance was occasioned by the death of Vice-President Henry Wilson in 1875, when Mr. Ferry was the president pro tempore of the United States Senate; and while acting in that capacity it became his duty to sign the document which declared Rutherford B. Hayes to have been elected President of the United States.

Climbing Elephants.

Elephants are able to make their way up and down mountains and through a country of steep cliffs, where mules would not dare to venture, and even where men find passage difficult. Their tracks have been found upon the very summits of mountains over 7,000 feet high. In these journeys an elephant is often compelled to descend hills and mountain sides which are almost precipitous. This is the way it is done: The elephant's first maneuver is to kneel down close to the declivity. One foreleg is then cautiously passed over the edge and a short way down the slope, and if he finds there is no good spot for a firm foothold, he speedily forms one by stamping into the soil, if it is moist, or kicking out a footing if it is dry. When he is sure of a good foothold the other foreleg is brought down in the same way. Then he performs the same work over again with his feet, bringing both forelegs a little in advance for the first foothold. This leaves good places all ready made for the hind feet. Now bracing himself up by his huge, strong forelegs, he draws his hind legs, first one and then the other, carefully over the edge, where they occupy the first places made by the fore feet. This is the way the huge animal proceeds all the way down, zigzag, kneeling with his forefeet. Thus the center of gravity is preserved and the huge beast prevented from toppling over on his nose.

Catarrh

Is just as surely a disease of the blood as is scrofula. So say the best authorities. How foolish it is, then, to expect a cure from snuffs, inhalants, etc. The sensible course is to purify your blood by taking the best blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has permanently cured Catarrh in a multitude of cases. It goes to the root of the trouble, which is impure blood. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Heat, Cold and Light.

From the well-known fact that heat hastens the emission of light stored up in phosphorescent substances, M. Charles Henry has inferred that the emission might be prevented by cold, and experiment has proved the correctness of this theory. Intense cold exerts a powerful action in preserving light in a latent condition in phosphorescent bodies, and opens up the marvelous possibility of keeping the absorbed sunlight stored up, as meat and vegetables are kept from decaying by refrigeration, ready for use at night or when needed.

Frugality.

"There are men, I suppose," she remarked, pensively, "who are engaged to more than one girl at the same time."

"Yes," he answered, "but I am not one of them."

"I am glad to hear you say that. It is so frivolous and insincere."

"Of course. And there's no reason why a man shouldn't make one engagement ring go all the way around if he only takes his time."—Washington Star.

Mystery of the St. Lawrence River.

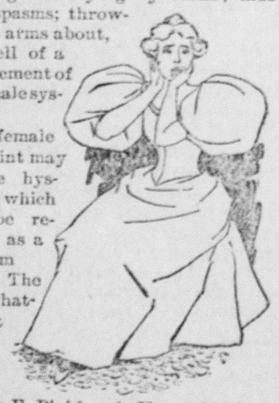
For seven years the St. Lawrence river gradually decreases in depth; then for seven years it gradually increases in depth, the difference in level being about five feet. Why it does so no one has yet discovered.

HYSTERICS.

WOMEN SHOULD UNDERSTAND THIS NERVOUS DERANGEMENT.

A Symptom of Something Far More Serious—Mrs. Barris, of Beaver Springs, Relates Her Experience.

The spasm at top of wind-pipe, or in bronchial tubes, the "ball rising in the throat," violent beating of the heart, laughing and crying by turns; muscular spasms; throwing the arms about, etc., tell of a derangement of the female system.



Any female complaint may produce hysterics, which must be regarded as a symptom only. The cause, whatever it may be yields quickly to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It acts at once upon the organ affected, and the nerve centers; removes the cause, and dispels effectually the symptoms.

Mrs. Barris relates her experience for the benefit of others.

"I had been sick with ulceration of the womb, causing all kinds of disagreeable experiences, such as irritability, sleeplessness, faintness, and at times hysterics. My physician said it was the worst case he ever had. My back ached, leucorrhœa very profuse, and I had a severe bearing-down pain. The physicians thought I should never recover, and as the last remedy, they procured your Vegetable Compound. I had not taken more than one-fourth of a bottle, before I was more comfortable. I continued its use, also the Sanative Wash, and Liver Pills. After using four bottles, I was able to be out, and do almost all my work. I think the Vegetable Compound is the only medicine that will cure female complaints, and it will reach the worst cases in a very short time. I know it saved my life."—Mrs. M. Barris, Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. All druggists.

Potatoes,

Tomatoes, Melons, Cabbage, Turnips, Lettuce, Peas, Beets, Onions, and all Vegetables, remove large quantities of Potash from the soil. Supply

Potash

in liberal quantities by the use of fertilizers containing **not less than 10% actual Potash.** Better and more profitable yields are sure to follow.

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "A Passion of Souls."

TEXT: "I could wish that myself were accursed from Christ for my brethren, my kinsmen according to the flesh."—Romans ix., 3.

A tough passage, indeed, for those who take Paul literally. When some of the old theologians declared that they were willing to be damned for the glory of God, they said what no one believed. Paul did not in the text mean he was willing to die forever to save his relatives. He used hyperbole, and when he declared, "I could wish that myself were accursed from Christ for my brethren, my kinsmen according to the flesh," he meant in the most vehement of all possible ways to declare his anxiety for the salvation of his relatives and friends. It was a passion for souls. Not more than one Christian out of thousands of Christians feels it. All absorbing desire for the betterment of the physical and mental condition is very common. It would take more of a mathematician than I ever can be to calculate how many are, up to an anxiety that sometimes will not let them sleep nights, planning for the efficiency of hospitals where the sick and wounded of body are treated, and for eye and ear infirmaries, and for dispensaries and retreats where the poorest may have most skilful surgery and helpful treatment. Oh, it is beautiful and glorious this widespread and ever intensifying movement to alleviate and cure physical misfortunes. May God encourage and help the thousands of splendid men and women engaged in that work! But all that is outside of my subject today. In behalf of the immortality of a man, the inner eye, the inner ear, the inner capacity for gladness or distress, how few feel anything like the overwhelming concentration expressed in my text. Rarer than four leaved clovers, rarer than century plants, rarer than prima donna, have been those of whom it may be said, "They have a passion for souls." You could count on the fingers and thumb of your left hand all the names of those you can recall who in the last—the eighteenth—century were so characterized.

All the names of those you could recall in our time as having this passion for souls you can count on the fingers and thumbs of your right and left hands. There are many more such consecrated souls, but they are scattered so widely you do not know them. Thoroughly Christian people by the hundreds of millions there are to-day, but how few people do you know who are utterly oblivious to everything in this world except the redemption of souls? Paul had it when he wrote my text, and the time will come when the majority of Christians will have it, if this world is ever to be lifted out of the slough in which it has been sinking and floundering for near nineteen centuries, and the betterment had better begin with myself and yourself. When a Committee of the Society of Friends called upon a member to reprimand him for breaking some small rule of the society, the member replied: "I had a dream, in which all the friends had assembled to plan some way to have our meeting house cleaned, for it was very filthy. Many propositions were made, but no conclusion was reached until one of the members rose and said, 'Friends, I think if each one would take a broom and sweep immediately around his own seat, the meeting house would be clean.'" So let the work of spiritual improvement begin around our own soul. Some one whispers up from the right hand side of the pulpit and says, "Will you please name some of the persons in our times who have this passion for souls?" Oh, no! That would be invidious and imprudent, and the mere mentioning of the names of such persons might cause in them spiritual pride, and then the Lord would have no more use for them.

Some one whispers up from the left hand side of the pulpit, "Will you not, then, mention among the people of the past some who had this passion for souls?" Oh, yes! Samuel Rutherford, the Scotchman of 300 years ago—his imprisonment at Aberdeen for his religious zeal, and the public burning of his book, "Lex Rex," in Edinburgh, and his unjust arraignment for high treason and other persecutions, purifying and sanctifying him so that his works, entitled "Trial and Triumph of Faith" and "Christ Dying and Drawing Sinners to Himself," and, above all, his 215 unparalleled letters showed that he had the passion for souls; Richard Baxter, whose "Paraphrase of the New Testament" caused him to be dragged before Lord Jeffreys, who howled at him as "a rascal" and "sniveling Presbyterian" and imprisoned him for two years—Baxter, writing 168 religious books, his "Call to the Unconverted" bringing uncounted thousands into the pardon of the gospel, and his "Saints' Everlasting Rest" opening heaven to a host innumerable; Richard Cecil; Thomas a Kempis, writing his "Imitation of Christ" for all ages; Harlan Page, Robert McCheyne, Nettleton, Finney and more whom I might mention, the characteristic of whose lives was an overtowering passion for souls. A. B. Earl, the Baptist evangelist, had it. I. S. Inskip, the Methodist evangelist, had it. Jacob Knapp had it. Dr. Bachus, President of Hamilton College, had it. And when told he had only half an hour to live said: "Is that so? Then take me out of my bed and place me upon my knees and let me spend that time in calling on God for the salvation of the world." And so he died upon his knees. Then there have been others whose names have been known only in their own family or neighborhood, and here and there you think of one. What unction they had in prayer! What power they had in exhortation! If they walked into a home, every member of it felt a holy thrill, and if they walked into a prayer meeting the dullness and stolidity instantly vanished. One of them would wake up a whole church. One of them would sometimes electrify a whole city.

But the most wonderful one of that characterization the world ever saw or heard or felt was a peasant in the Far East, wearing a plain blouse like an inverted wheat sack, with three openings—one for the neck and the other two for the arms. His father a wheelwright and house builder and given to various carpentry. His mother at first under suspicion because of the circumstances of His nativity, and He chased by a Herodic mania out of His native land to live awhile under the shadows of the sphinx and pyramid of Gizeh, afterward confounding the L.L. D.s of Jerusalem, then stopping the paroxysms of tempest and of madman. His path strewn with slain dropsies and catalepsies and ophthalmias, transfigured on one mountain, preaching on another mountain, dying on another mountain and ascending from another mountain—the greatest, the loveliest, the mightiest, the kindest, the most self-sacrificing, most beautiful being whose feet ever touched the earth. Tell us, ye deserts who heard our Saviour's prayer; tell us, ye seas that drenched Him with your surf; tell us, ye multitudes who heard Him preach on deck, on beach, on hillside; tell us, Golgotha, who heard the stroke of the hammer on the spikeheads and the dying groan in that midnight that dropped on midnoon, did anyone like Jesus have this passion for souls?

But breaking right in upon me is the question, How can we get something of this Pauline and Christly longing for saved immortalities? I answer, by better appreciating the prolongation of the soul's existence compared with everything physical and material. How I hope that surgeon will successfully remove the cataract from that man's eye! It is such a sad thing to be blind. Let us pray while the doctor is busy with the delicate operation. But for how long a time will he be able to give his patient eyesight? Well, if the patient be forty years of age, he will add to his happiness perhaps fifty years of eyesight, and that will bring the man to ninety years, and it is not probable that he will live longer than that, or that he will live so long. But what is good eyesight for fifty years more as compared with clear vision for the soul a billion of centuries? I hope the effort to drive back the typhoid fever from yonder home will be successful. God help the doctors! We will wait in great anxiety until the fires of that fever are extinguished, and when the man rises from his pillow and walks out, with what heartiness we will welcome him into the fresh air and the church and business circles! He is thirty years of age, and if he shall live sixty years more that will make him ninety. But what are sixty years more of earthly vigor compared with the soul's health for a quadrillion millenniums—a millennium, as you know, a thousand years? This world, since fitted up for man's residence, has existed about six thousand years. How much longer will it exist? We will suppose it shall last as much longer, which is very doubtful. That will make its existence twelve thousand years. But what are or will be twelve thousand years compared with the eternity preceding those years and the eternity following them—time, as compared to eternity, like the drop of the night dew shaken from the top of a grass blade by the cow's hoof on its way afield this morning, as compared with Mediterranean and Arabian and Atlantic and Pacific watery dominions!

A stranger desired to purchase a farm, but the owner would not sell it—would only let it. The stranger hired it by lease for only one crop, but he sowed acorns, and to mature that crop 300 years were necessary. That was a practised deception, but I deceive you not when I tell you that the crop of the soul takes hold of unending ages.

I see the author of my text seated in the house of Gaius, who entertained him at Corinth, not far from the overhanging fortress of Acro-Corinthus, and meditating on the longevity of the soul and getting more and more agitated about its value and the awful risk some of his kindred were running concerning it, and he writes this letter containing the text, which Chrysostom admired so much he had it read to him twice a week, and among other things he says those daring and startling words of my text, "I could wish that myself were accursed from Christ for my brethren, my kinsmen, according to the flesh."

Another way to get something of the Pauline longing for redeemed immortalities is by examining the vast machinery arranged to save this inner and spiritual nature. That machinery started to revolve on the edge of the garden of Eden, just after the cyclone of sin prostrated its sycamores and tamarisks and willows and will not cease to revolve until the last soul of earth shall get rid of its last sin and enter the heavenly Eden. On that stupendous machinery for soul saving the patriarch put his hand, and prophet his hand, and evangelist his hand, and apostle his hand, and Christ His hand, and almost every hand that touched it became a crushed hand. It was the most expensive machinery ever constructed. It cost more to start it and has cost and will cost more to keep it running than all the wheels that ever made revolution on this planet. That machinery turned not by ordinary motive power, but by force of tears and blood. To connect its bands of influence made out of human and Christly nerves with all parts of the earth millions of good men and women are now at work and will be at work until every wilderness shall become a garden, and every tear of grief shall be a tear of joy, and the sword of divine victory shall give the wound to the old dragon that shall send him howling to the pit, the iron gate clanging against him, never again to open. All that and infinitely more to save the soul! Why, it must be a tremendous soul—tremendous for good or tremendous for evil, tremendous for happiness or tremendous for woe.

Put on the left side of the largest sheet of paper that ever came from paper mill a single unit, the figure 1, and how many ciphers would you have to add to the right of that figure to express the soul's value, each cipher adding tenfold? Working into that scheme of the soul's redemption, how many angels of God descending and ascending! How many storms swooping on Lake Galilee! How many earthquakes opening dungeons and striking cataclysms through mountains, from top to base! What noonday sun was put on retreat! What omnipotence lifted and what Godhead was put to torture! All that for the soul. No wonder that Paul, though possessing great equipoise of temperament when he thought what his friends and kindred were risking concerning their souls, flung aside all his ordinary modes of speech, argument and apt simile, and bold metaphor, and learned allusion, as unfit to express how he felt, and seizing upon the appalling hyperbolism of my text cries out, "I could wish myself accursed"—that is, struck of the thunderbolts of the omnipotent God, sunk to unfathomed depths, chained into servitude to Abaddon and thrust into furnaces whose fires shall never burn out—if only those whom I love might now and forever be saved. Mind you, Paul does not say, "I do wish." He says, "I could wish." Even in the agony he felt for others he did not lose his balance. "I could wish myself accursed," I could, but I do not. Only one being that ever lived was literally willing to give up heaven for perdition, and that was the divine peasant whom I mentioned a few moments ago. He was not only willing to exchange dominions of bliss for dominions of wretchedness, but He did so, for, that He forsook heaven, witness the stooping star and all those who saw His miracles of mercy, and that He actually entered the gates of the world of perpetual conflagration the Bible distinctly declares. He did not say, with Paul, "I could," but He said, "I will, I do," and for the souls of men He "descended into hell."

In this last half of the last decade of the nineteenth century the temperature in the churches is very low, and most of the piety would spoil if it were not kept on ice. And, taking things as they are, ordinary Christians will never reach the point where the outcry of Paul in the text will not seem like extravaganza. The proprieties in most of the churches are so fixed that all a Christian is expected to do on Sunday is to get up a little later in the morning than usual, put on that which is next to his best attire—not the very best, for that has to be reserved for the levee—enter the church with a stately step, bow his head, or at any rate shut his eyes in prayer time, or close them enough to look sleepy, turn toward the pulpit with holy dullness while the preacher speaks, put a 5 cent piece—or, if the times be hard, a 1 cent piece—on the collection platter, kind of shoving it down under the other coin so that it might be, for all that the usher knows, a $5 gold piece, and then, after the benediction, go quietly home to the biggest repast of all the week. That is all the majority of Christians are doing for the rectification of this planet, and they will do that until, at the close of life, the pastor opens a black book at the head of their casket and reads, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. They rest from their labors and their works do follow them." The sense of the ludicious is so thoroughly developed in me that when I hear these Scripture words read at the obsequies of one of the religious do nothings in the churches it is too much for my gravity. "Their works do follow them." What work? And in what direction do they follow them—up or down? And do they follow on foot or on the wing? And how long will they follow before they catch up? More appropriate funeral text for all such religious dead beats would be the words in Matthew xxv., 8: "Our lamps are gone out." One would think that such Christians would show at least under whose banner they are enlisted. In one of the Napoleonic wars a woman—Jeannette by name—took her position with the troops and shouldered a broomstick. The colonel said, "Jeannette, why do you take such a useless weapon into the ranks?" "Well," she said, "I can show, at least, which side I am on."

Now, the object of this sermon is to stir at least one-fourth of you to an ambition for that which my text presents in blazing vocabulary—namely, a passion for souls. To prove that it is possible to have much of that spirit, I bring the consecration of 2990 foreign missionaries. It is usually estimated that there are at least 3000 missionaries. I make a liberal allowance and admit there may be 10 bad missionaries out of the 3000, but I do not believe there is one. All English and American merchants leave Bombay, Calcutta, Amoy and Pekin as soon as they make their fortunes. Why? Because no European or American in his senses would stay in that climate after monetary inducements have ceased. Now the missionaries there are put down on the barest necessities, and most of them do not lay up $1 in twenty years. Why, then, do they stay in those lands of intolerable heat and cobras and raging fevers, the thermometer sometimes playing at 130 and 140 degrees of oppressiveness, 12,000 miles from home, because of the unhealthy climate and the prevailing immoralities of those regions compelled to send their children to England or Scotland or America, probably never to see them again? O blessed Christ! Can it be anything but a passion for souls? It is easy to understand all this frequent depreciation of foreign missionaries when you know that they are all opposed to the opium traffic, and that interferes with commerce, and then the missionaries are moral, and that is an offense to many of the merchants—not all of them, but many of them—who, absent from all home restraint, are so immoral that we can make only faint allusion to the monstrosity of their abominations. Oh, I would like to be at the gate of heaven when those missionaries go in to see how they will have the pick of coronets and thrones and mansions on the best streets of heaven. We who have had easy pulpits and loving congregations, entering heaven, will, in my opinion, have to take our turn and wait for the Christian workers who, amid physical sufferings and mental privation and environment of squalor, have done their work, and on the principle that in proportion as one has been self-sacrificing and suffering for Christ's sake on earth will be their celestial preferment.

Who is that young woman on the worst street in Washington, New York or London, Bible in hand and a little package in which are small vials of medicines, and another bundle in which are biscuits? How dare she risk herself among those "roughs," and where is she going? She is one of the queens of heaven hunting up the sick and hungry; and before night she will have read Christ's "Let not your heart be troubled" in eight or ten places, and counted out from those vials the right number of drops to ease pain, and given food to a family that would otherwise have had nothing to eat to-day, and taken the measure of a dead child that she may prepare for it a shroud—her every act of kindness for the body accompanied with a benediction for the soul. You see nothing but the filthy street along which she walks and the rickety stairs up which she climbs, but she is accompanied by an unseen cohort of angels with drawn swords to defend her, and with garlands twisted for her victories all up and down the tenement house districts. I tell you there was not so much excitement when Anne Boleyn, on her way to her coronation, found the Thames stirred by fifty gilded barges, with brilliant flags, in which hung small bells rung by each motion of the wind, noblemen standing in scarlet, and wharf spread with cloth of gold, and all the gateways surmounted by huzzaing admirers, and the streets hung with crimson velvet, and trumpets and cannon sounding the jubilee, and Anne, dressed in surcoat of silver tissue, and brow gleaming with a circlet of rubies, and amid fountains that poured Rhenish wine passed on to Westminster Hall and rode in on a caparisoned palfry, its hoofs clattering on the classic floor, and, dismounting, passed into Westminster Abbey, and between the choir and high altar was crowned queen amid organs and choirs chanting the "Te Deum"—I say there was not much in all that glory which dazzles the eyes of history when it is compared with the heavenly reception which that ministering spirit of the back alley shall receive when she goes up to coronation. When she goes in, what welcome on the river of life, its banks of pearl lined with splendors seraphic and in temples of eternal worship, whose music is commanded by swing of archangelic scepter and before thrones where sit those who have reigned a thousand years but have just begun their dominion. Poor Anne Boleyn, in two years after that pageant, lost life and throne by one stroke of headsman, but those who on earth have a divine passion for souls shall never lose their thrones. "They shall reign forever and ever."

But, after all, the best way to cultivate that divine passion for souls is to work for their salvation. Under God save one, and you will want right away to save two. Save two, and you will want to save ten. Save ten, and you will want to save twenty. Save twenty, and you will want to save a hundred. Save a hundred, and you will want to save everybody. And what is the use of talking about it when the place to begin is here and the time is now? And while you pray I will in one minute tell all there is of it. Full pardon for the worst man on earth if he will believe in Christ, whose blood can instantly wash away the foulest crimes. Full comfort for the most harrowing distress that ever crushed a human being. At your first moment of belief, a process by which the whole universe of God will turn clear around for your eternal advantage. For the mere asking, if the asking be in earnest, and you throw everything into that asking, complete solace and helpfulness for the few years of this life, and then a wide open heaven which you can reach in less time than it takes me to pronounce that imperial word, flashing with all the joy that an infinite God knows how to bestow—heaven.

In this world God never does His best. He can hang on the horizon grander mornings than have ever yet been kindled, and rainbow the sky with richer colors than have ever been arched, and attune the oceans to more majestic doxologies than have ever yet been attained; but as near as I can tell, and I speak it reverently, heaven is the place where God has done His best. He can build no greater joys, lift no mightier splendors, roll no loftier anthems, march no more imposing processions, build no greater palaces, and spread out and interjoin and wave no more transporting magnificence. I think heaven is the best heaven God can construct, and it is all yours for the serious asking. How do you like the offer? Do you really think it is worth accepting? If so, pray for it. Get not up from that pew where you are sitting, nor move one inch from where you are standing, before you get a full title for it, written in the blood of the Son of God, who would have all men come to life present and life everlasting.

If you have been in military life, you know what soldiers call the "long roll." All the drums beat it because the enemy is approaching, and all the troops must immediately get into line. What scurrying around the camp and putting of the arms through the straps of the knapsack, and saying good-by to comrades you may never meet again! Some of you Germans or Frenchmen may have heard that long roll just before Sedan. Some of you Italians may have heard that long roll just before Bergamo. Some of you Northern and Southern men may have heard it just before the battle of the Wilderness. You know its stirring and solemn meaning, and so I sound the long roll to-day. I beat this old gospel drum that has for centuries been calling thousands to take their places in line for this battle, on one side of which are all the forces beatific and on the other side all the forces demoniac. Here the long roll call, "Who is on the Lord's side?" "Quit yourselves like men." In solemn column march for God and happiness and heaven. So glad am I that I do not have to "wish myself accursed" and throw away my heaven that you may win your heaven, but that we may have a whole convention of heavens—heaven added to heaven, heaven built on heaven. And while I dwell upon the theme I begin to experience in my own poor self that which I take to be something like a passion for souls. And now unto God, the only wise, the only good, the only great, be glory forever. Amen!

Huge Land Tract in Litigation.

The ownership of a tract of land 40,000,000 acres in extent, all the way from Springfield, Mo., to the Pacific Ocean, is in litigation, the case being before the United States Supreme Court. Robert Mingus claims the land, and so does the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company. If the claims of the railroad company should be sustained, all of the patents issued by the United States and entries allowed to settlers for parts of such lands since 1866 would be nullified. The Supreme Court of the Territory has decided in favor of Mingus.

ONE WOMAN'S CASE.

A Common Malady and a Remarkable Cure.

From the Herald, Boston, Mass.

When a great, popular remedy rises to such remarkable success as to be a worthy theme of comment in a whole section it may fairly be treated as a matter of news rather than mere business, because it is in a sense a public benefactor. In view of this fact a lady reporter was deputed to investigate personally the remarkable tonic and curative effects which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had shown, particularly in cases of nervous weakness and general debility, numerous instances of its efficacy in this class having been noted, especially in the vicinity of Boston.

A typical case was readily found in the experience of Mrs. Mary A. Conway, living on Erie street, Dorcester, Mass., who had been, according to her own testimony, suffering for a long time with physical and nervous weakness, accompanied by palpitation of the heart and irregularity of functions.

"It is true," she said, "that I have met with a remarkable restoration through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For some time I was completely run down, and the care of a family was a great strain upon me. My lips were white and my heart palpitated so severely that I could not go up and down stairs without great distress. My digestion, too, was weak, and I can truly say that I was suffering from a general lack of vitality.

"I took Pink Pills with misgivings, but after taking only a small quantity I was agreeably surprised to find that they were all and more than they had been described to be.

"From the very first time of taking the pills I began to notice their beneficial effect, and I found myself gradually and rapidly overcoming the varied physical weaknesses that seemed to have fastened upon me; my white lips were restored to their normal tinge, I regained color in my face, and as for the heart trouble I may say that it has completely vanished, and I can now go up and down stairs without any palpitation whatever. Heretofore I had black specks before my eyes and a tendency to dizziness, but now my head is clear and my vision is unimpaired.

"I shall continue to use the Pink Pills," said Mrs. Conway, "and to recommend them to my friends. I have found them to do great benefit, and I find that their use not only relieved me of the particular trouble which I had, but acted as a general tonic for my whole system. It seems to me that the more they are known the more they will come into general use, for people have been so often deceived as to remedies that claim to cure everything that they are glad to find one that does exactly what is claimed for it."

Inquiries of physicians and apothecaries in this section also indicate that such cases as that of Mrs. Conway are proving to be the prototypes of many others.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Be just to your enemies, generous to your friends, and independent of both.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, regain lost manhood, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist. Under absolute guarantee to cure. Book and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The really well gowned woman wears only corsage bouquets of violets on the street.

Do you wish to know how to have *no steam*, and not half the usual *work* on wash-day? Ask your grocer for a bar of *Dobbins' Electric Soap*, and the directions will tell you how. Be sure to get no imitation. There are lots of them.

Only stupid people complain of hard work. Smart people never overwork themselves.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

When a woman stops crying over trouble and begins to think, it is a sign that she is getting old.

Don't Discharge Your Laundress

because the clothes are not white, it wasn't her fault—she worked hard enough. Give her

Sunlight Soap

and note the change—easy work and clothes white as snow.

Less Labor
Greater Comfort

Lever Bros., Ltd., New York.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY. }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. (SEAL)

A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Something that should never be lost yet seldom kept—a bad temper.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c., 25c.

One great trouble in doing a mean action is that you are compelled to associate with yourself afterward.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. ALLIE DOUGLASS, Lelloy, Mich., Oct. 20, '95.

Whoever fails to turn aside the ills of life by prudent forethought must submit to fulfill the cause of destiny.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

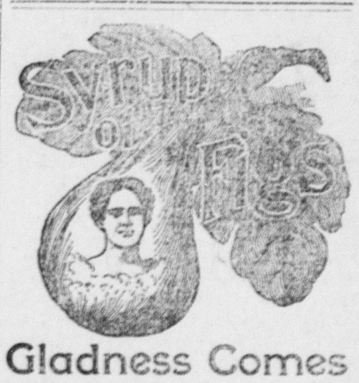
A new species of giraffe has been discovered in Africa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

It is temper which makes the bliss of home or destroys comfort.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. 10c.

Seventy two races inhabit the earth and use 3064 different tongues. There are about 1000 religions.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the only remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

HERE IT IS!

Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know Imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the Age by the Teeth? Want to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our 160-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK, which we will forward, postpaid, on receipt of only 25 cents in stamps.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE,
131 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

Breech Loaders. Single, $3 and $5; Double Side Lever, $6; Top Lever complete $7.50. Rifles, $1.25. **GUNS** Revolvers 100, Action, $1; 22, 32 or 38. Prices below everyone. Send stamps for catalogue.

H. & D. FOLSOM ARMS CO., 314 B'way, N.Y.

ENG 47

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** CURE CONSTIPATION

10¢ 25¢ 50¢

ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. ADDRESS STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.6

POOR MAN'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA

might well be the name of the 320-page book sent postpaid for 50c. in stamps by the BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE,

134 Leonard Street, N. Y. City, for it serves the purpose of the great encyclopædias costing a hundred times the 50c. asked. It is completely Indexed, making the information instantly available. With this valuable book you have a world of knowledge at your fingers' ends, and can easily supply a lack of early education. **50c.** don't you constantly come across references you fail to understand? Isn't 50c. a small amount to pay for having such knowledge at hand? Do you know who Croesus was, and where he lived? Who built the Pyramids, and when? That sound travels 1135 feet per second? What is the longest river in the world? That Marco Polo invented the compass in 1260, and who Marco Polo was? What the Gordian Knot was? The book contains thousands of explanations of just such matters as you wonder about. Buy it at the very low price of half a Dollar and IMPROVE YOURSELF. **50c.**

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. NOV. 19

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

AS OTHERS SEE...

CHINA ANNEX.

"Why, Mr. Spigelmyer, ain't this just lovely!"

"Quite an improvement. Oh, my! but this is nice."

"We believe we made a mistake and got into John Wanamaker's."

"China Annex! That puts me in mind of the World's Fair."

"You are certainly making a hit on China and Lamps."

"I think this is the nicest part of the store. I could spend a half a day here."

"You never saw such nice things. It's certainly a show."

"This is the finest addition yet."

Respectfully submitted.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

MEYER'S

In making our purchases this fall, we have by no means overlooked the wants of the

...MEN...

We can give you a nice Cheviot Working Shirt for 25c. Extra good one for 45c. Wool Overshirts, 45 and 50c. Undershirts, 25, 50, 75c, $1.00 each. Overalls, 50c. Hose, 5c up. Wool Hose, 15c up. Suspenders, 15c up. Handkerchiefs, 5c up. Leather Gloves, 50c up. Mittens, Wool and Leather, 15, 30, 35, 50, 75, $1.00. Lumberman's Flannel, 18, 25, 3qc.

Laundred and Unlaundred White Shirts, Cuffs and Collars.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. Bellefonte.

Local Snow Flakes.

Wheat is worth 90 in New York.

The weather has become milder since Monday.

Farmers have done considerable fall plowing so far.

Extra copies of the Reporter can always be had at 3c per copy.

Last Friday had several infant snow squalls, the first of the season.

Wash Harter last week flitted from Millheim to Bellefonte.

Look out for a change in the railroad time tables for the winter.

Mark Hanna would like to be senator from Ohio. Labor's foe.

Bob. Hunter is the proud father of a spry little daughter that called in his cozy home.

Pork has been offered at 4c dressed the past week; with cooler weather it may be half cent higher.

Wm. Reiber has moved into his pretty new house near Colyer, and is the happiest man over there.

The threatened contesting of Chronister's majority for sheriff would likely end much larger in his favor.

C. P. Hewes made a trip to Lewisburg on legal business. He practice is fast extending into adjoining counties.

The State College Building and Loan Association was incorporated the other day, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Poulson expects to occupy his handsome new residence north of the station in about three weeks and will soon start up his handle factory.

Jasper R. Wolf, one of Miles twp's well-known citizens, is at present making his stay at Bellwood, where he has a widowed sister, Mrs. Weaver.

Samuel Kreamer put in over 100 days of labor as a donation to the new Ref. church; we imagine this considerably exceeds the record of any other member.

When you buy on tick, be prompt to pay; when you borrow don't forget to return; when you talk, speak the truth; when you do a favor, let it be from principle, not from selfish motives.

Weather was mild and spring-like this week. Families that did their butchering during last week's cold snap, must haste to eat their stock of sausages and leberwurst lest they spoil, or, use 'em to remember the poor with before it is too late.

DIED AT LINDEN HALL.

G. W. Campbell, a Highly Respected Citizen Succumbs to Heart Trouble.

Mr. George Washington Campbell, a highly respected citizen living a short distance west of Linden Hall, died last Sunday morning at the age of about 78 years.

Mr. Campbell had been in ill health for some time, being a sufferer from asthma, but his physical condition at no time assumed such a phase that his friends became alarmed. On Saturday he was taken seriously ill with heart trouble, and death ensued Sunday morning. His many friends were greatly shocked at this almost sudden termination of a useful life, and few were aware of his illness until the announcement of his death.

Mr. Campbell leaves a widow and four children to survive him. They are Elmer and David, both living near Linden Hall, Mrs. J. C. Gilliland, of Oak Hall, and Mrs. Stine, living in Lebanon county. Several children have preceded him in death.

In just two weeks after his death, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell would have celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, the golden wedding.

The funeral took place on Wednesday from his late residence. Interment was made in the Branch cemetery.

Tavern Stand Sold.

The old Aaronsburg tavern stand has been sold by its late owner, Henry Philips, to Ed. Bower, for $1000, a property at one time worth $4000. This tavern a generation and a half ago was owned and kept by Henry Witmer, as the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Inn." For a number of years it has not been having a license to sell liquor and was kept only to accommodate travelers with meals and lodging. It is one of the landmarks of that section. The new owner, Ed. Bower, will continue it as a house of entertainment and is a fitted to offer the best to his guests.

Stroke of Paralysis.

One day last week William Ettinger, of Milton, was prostrated by a severe stroke of paralysis. Years ago he was a resident of Aaronsburg; he is a brother-in-law of the editor of this paper. He is a son of Rev. Daniel Ettinger, of York, Pa., who was the early head of the Evangelical church in this country and the editor of the first religious organ of that denomination. He died some 15 years ago at the age of 95 years at his home in York. While editing the church paper he lived in New Berlin.

Change in Time.

A change of time of trains went into effect on Monday morning. The time of two trains only has been changed, both morning. The passenger east to Montandon arrives here at 7.13 instead of 7.05. The morning mail to Bellefonte is scheduled at 8.15 instead of 8.09. The time of other trains remains as before. On the main line the change has been very light.

Referred to the School.

An exchange says a farmer and his wife owned a hog and they wanted to weigh it. The man weighed 100 and his wife 135 pounds. They put a board across the fence so that when they sat upon the ends it exactly balanced. They exchanged places the wife taking the pig in her lap, just balanced the board again. What was the weight of the porker.

Dinges' Run for Congress.

Our former townsman, Clevan Dinges, who had the unanimous nomination for congress from the prohibition party of the Lycoming district, was complimented with more than his party vote. In Lycoming he received 1117 votes, and in the district 1654.

Cleve would have been an honest M. C. if elected.

Tried to Rob Hasting's Home.

An attempt was made to rob Gov. Hastings' mansion on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Rankin, the mother of Mrs. Hastings, discovered a tramp trying to get in the front door and pluckily drove him off, but not before she was viciously abused by the tramp, who repeatedly tried to pass her.

Putting Down Crossings.

The town council is putting down substantial crossings in different parts of the town. They are of brick with a good curb on each side. The old ones are torn up and new ones laid in their stead. Barney Garis, the mason, is doing the work for the borough.

Politics Kills a Horse.

On election day, one of treasurer elect Harrison Kline's farm employees was driving a large work horse in a buggy, taking voters to and from the polls, at Pleasant Gap, and while passing over the road the horse suddenly became sick and died in a short time.

Thanksgiving Services.

Union Thanksgiving services will be held on Thanksgiving morning at 10 o'clock, in the Presbyterian church of Centre Hall.

—Clothes do not make the man",—but they help. The Philadelphia Branch knows just how to increase your personal appearance 100 per cent. without pauperizing you.

Old Timers Fight.

Last Friday two of Bellefonte's oldest citizens got in an altercation that wound up in an ugly fight. Benjamin Housel built a small house on a piece of land owned by John Caldwell. On Friday Mr. Caldwell was to see Mr. Housel and they were talking about various matters and finally while discussing the appointment of mail carriers they became excited and called each other ugly names and a fight ensued. They clinched and rolled, pounded and slugged each other until outside parties interfered and parted the two men. On Tuesday they were given a hearing before justice Keichline who discharged them for want of sufficient evidence as to which party was at fault.

The peculiar point about the quarrel is the age of the combatants. Mr. Caldwell stated that he was 90 years while Mr. Housel gave his age at 70. They would be the last persons any one would expect to see in a fight, but they had a real lively one in which black eyes were given.—*Centre Democrat.*

Her Essay on Physiology.

The cruel newspapers are publishing the horrid story that a sweet girl graduate in a neighboring town read an essay on physiology, in which she said: "The human body is divided into three parts—the head, the chest and the stummick. The head contains the eyes and the brains, if any. The chest contains the lungs and a piece of the liver. The stummick is devoted to the bowels, of which there is five—a, e, i, o, u,, and sometimes w and y."—La Moure *Chronicle.*

Rev. Runkle Installed.

A special meeting of West Branch Classis of the Reformed Church was held last Thursday night at Hublersburg. Rev. James M. Runkle was received from Carlisle Classis and installed pastor of Nittany Valley charge. Rev. T. Derr, of Lock Haven, preached the installation sermon. Our Reformed brother is an excellent minister and for a number of years was pastor of the Ref. congregation of Mechanicsburg. Rev. Runkle is a native of this vicinity.

Near Completion.

The Bellefonte Central railroad, which is completed to within one mile of Pine Grove Mills, is rapidly being pushed into the town. A large number of men and teams are now employed in grading that part of the road, which will be finished in a short time, and then the ties and iron will be laid. It is a part of the county that appreciates an enterprise of that kind as the road has already received reliable patronage from the people.—*Daily News.*

A Huntingdon County Murder.

Huntingdon county taxpayers will be called upon to foot the bill of a murder trial in that county, in which the principals are not citizens and do not contribute towards paying the taxes of the county. The dead man is Peter Vengelona, an Italian, and five persons are held for the crime.

A Good Record.

Charley Arney has helped kill 41 rabbits so far this season, and the season has only fairly opened. He says that the game is plenty, and the number bagged already is more than he helped kill in any season before. Charley chaperoned a party on Saturday and they brought home seven cotton tails.

Will Lose a Leg.

Joseph Thompson, a seventeen-year-old young man at Bellefonte, will likely lose his right leg, by being thrown under a slow moving freight train at Bellefonte. He was jumping off and on, when the train made a sudden jerk and he was dragged under the wheels.

Another New Dwelling.

Clem Luse broke ground last week for another new dwelling house at the station. It will be erected between the dwelling of R. D. Foreman and the newly erected house of Milfred Luse. The planing mill firm of A. P. Luse & Son have done much towards building up that end of town.

Will Become a Centre Haller.

William Meyer, late merchant at Coburn, has purchased Clem Lose's fine residence at the station, and thinks of moving hither next spring, as he will be a useful citizen, we welcome him and all such.

A Bellefonte Fire.

Last Friday night the coach shop of Homer Martz, at Bellefonte, was totally destroyed by fire, along with several vehicles. The loss will be about $800, on which there is an insurance of about $200.

LOTS FOR SALE.

Lots in ¼, ½ or 1 acre, or more, on reasonable terms, located on main road short distance north east the station. Apply at Reporter office. tf

Good advice: Never leave home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

FOSTER'S PREDICTIONS.

When and Where storms Will Occur This Month.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 11th to the 15th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 16th, cross the west of Rockies country by the close of the 17th, the great central valleys 18 to 20th, and the eastern states on the 21st. The warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 16th, the great central valleys on the 18th, eastern states 20th. The cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 19th, great central valleys 21st, eastern states 23d.

The disturbance will occur during the low temperature storm period, and the temperature of the week, although going to high points preceeding the storm centre, will average low. The disturbing forces will be above the average low. The disturbing forces will be above the average, and the storms will manifest a very considerable energy. Storm energies are expended in various ways; sometimes in causing excessive heat, sometimes by a great drop in the temperature, in excessive cloudiness, or rains, or snows, winds, electrical displays, etc. When I speak of storm energies or the force of storms the reader must not conclude that destructive storms are meant unless explicitly.

Rainfall of this storm period—16th to 21st inclusive—will be about or a little below the average. This storm period occurs near the turning point, which will be preceded by the rain period, and immediately followed by the period of the drought.

These rain and drought periods come very regularly and the reader should keep them clearly in mind. Except in long droughts and long wet seasons the rain period of the month continues about two weeks, beginning at the top of the high temperature storm period. Then the drought period begins at the bottom of the low temperature storm period and continues about two weeks.

During the drought period it will be noticed that everything dries rapidly. It is a splendid time to dry washed and wet clothing, the painter finds it to be his best time to work, paste dries quickly, vegetation withers and wet soil bakes. The reverse is true of the rain period.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

John W. Guiser, Bellefonte and Alta Haines, Tyrone.

Harry H. Noll, Rebersburg, and Emma Sholl, Wolf's Store.

Wm. J. Motter, and Sara Williams, Rush twp.

Gust Beezer and Mertie Saylor, Spring twp.

W. L. Cooke, Howard, and Emma E. Long, Jacksonville.

W. A. Brungart, Wolf's Store, and Lizzie M. Moyer, Rebersburg.

S. W. Glasgow, of Coburn, and Sallie J. Stitzer, of Rebersburg.

Geo. H. Craine, Milesburg, and Margaret Shaughensy, of Bellefonte.

John W. Whiteman, Hublersburg, and Aggie T. Bartholomew, Coburn.

W. H. Carbill, Allegheny Co., and Mary C. Hall, Union twp.

Of Interest to Postmasters.

Postmasters have received instructions from Washington to hereafter decline to dispatch from the postoffice all double or reply cards which have not been folded by the sender before being posted, as required by the rules governing the treatment of such cards, and the public is cautioned to carefully fold such cards in future before depositing them for nothing.

Porkers' Squeal Prevent a Steal.

The Adamsburg Herald says some sneak thieves tried to steal two of Dr. Smith's fat hogs on Sunday night, but fortunately were disturbed before succeeding in their undertaking.

Had the thieves not been alarmed by the squeal the Doc. would have lost his fat porkers but he could have fallen on good father-in-law Heckman of near our town for his supply of shunke, brotwearst un leberwearst.

Killed His Nephew.

George Ading, a young man aged 19 shot his nephew, a lad named Berger, at Bitumen, Clinton county, because the boy wanted to accompany a party going gunning. Ading is in the Lock Haven jail. The parties are Hungarians.

Instant Death.

Solomon B. Thompson, of Cedar Springs, Clinton county, while carrying a bucket of coal a few days ago, fell over dead from heart disease. He was 79 years of age.

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

Sunday, Nov. 22, at Georges valley church, 10 a. m.; at the Union church, at 2 p. m.; at Centre Hall, at 7 p. m.

Religious Services.

Services in the Chapel of the United Evangelicals of Centre Hall, Sunday, 7 p. m. C. H. GOODLING, pastor.

—The Philadelphia Branch leads in common sense clothing at common sense prices—hard time prices. They look for only a fair profit there. In many of the goods they sell they don't get any.

AT THE RING OF THE School Bell

Tens of thousands of the men of the next generation pack up their books and turn their steps towards the school house. Happy days are they for the boy who is well-clothed and well shod; and that reminds us that we have, for various reasons, been the recognized leaders in boys' footwear in this town. Special attention has been paid to shoes for the little men, and this Fall we are better fixed than ever before to clothe their little feet. And we don't forget their little sisters, either.

BEAUTIFUL MEDALLION FREE.

Ask for a card.

MINCLE'S SHOE STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - PA.

A line of Handkerchiefs. Fine India Linen, plain ⅛ in. hem, at 5c—would be cheap at double that price. —GARMANS.

One particular style of Dress Goods, a little check with silk mixed, at 50c. Words will not describe it. All the pretty Crepon effects in Silk and Wool, and Wool and Mohair. The Serges from 25c to 50c are remarkable value, especially with the rising market. —GARMANS.

A very excellent 5c outing Flannel suitable for shirts or skirts, not in remnants or damaged, but regular stock goods. —GARMANS.

The new style Pencil Box, lock and key, chalk slate pencil. lead pencil, ruler and sponge, all for 5c; worth three times what we ask. A Tablet for 5c with fine writing paper. —GARMANS.

Choicest Lancaster Ginghoms, red and all colors, 5c.—GARMANS

The new line of Plates—bread, butter and deserts, are immense, from 5c to 15c each. One or a dozen at same price.

GARMAN'S STORE.

BELLEFONTE, - PENN.

"Listen what he is 'gwine to say:"

W. R. BRACHBILL WANTS TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT FURNITURE.

Everybody will tell you that we are headquarters for good, srtistic furniture at lowest prices. We are now offering a

Solid Antique Oak Chamber Suit, 8 pieces, with Large Bevel Glass, Regular Price, $28, Our Price, $18.75.

Also have a few of those fine Cobbler and Saddle Seat Rockers, which are going fast, only $2.99.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

Telephone, 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

There is no sentiment in business.

The people trade with us because THEIR DOLLARS GO FURTHER HERE THAN ELSEWHERE.

We do not ask your trade for friendship sake, but on the basis of Dollars and Cents. We cater to the masses, and sell more Dry Goods and Millinery than any store in Bellefonte.

Our Clothing Department is a new one with us, but our way of doing business will bring it to the front, and in line with our other Departments in a very short time.

We have been heavy buyers this season on the dullest markets ever known to the wholesale trade. The crowded condition of our two floors shows very plainly that we have an IMMENSE STOCK.

We Are Selling Goods at Ringing Bargains That Brings a World of Buyers to Our Counters.

Our trade is large, our stocks are so great, and our assortment is so varied that we are enabled to offer inducements that have never been equaled in this town.

In Dress Goods Dept. we are absolutely without competition.

In Domestics, Table Linens, and House Furnishing articles we made our big purchases on the depressed markets. These goods have since then all advanced sharply in prices, and we are retailing some goods here today at actually LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES IN NEW YORK.

Ladies' Wraps and Millinery.

Our business has been very large and still increasing. We have the goods to suit you and at popular prices.

We Will Make Some Remarkably Low Prices on Overcoats This Week.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low prices and terrors to All Competitors."